THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statement of Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government During the Past Three Years.

[Mr. Alexander Delmar having been legislated out of office by Congress, and having until the first of January next only in which to render the science of statistics ridiculous, has made a desperate effort to bolster up the repudiation planks of the Democratic platform by the "exhibit" from which we quote all the material portions below. Having given the masterly and irrefutable statements of Messrs. Wells and Atkinson, we permit expiring Democracy to give this last financial gasp confident that the most superficial reader will at once detect its sophistries and contradictions. An insight into Mr. Delmar's utter recklessness and untrustworthiness is afforded by the fact that he anticipates on the first of January next a balance in the national Treasury of only $28,000,000, in gold and currency combined; and this despite the unquestionable fact that there is now accumulated more than three times this amount in gold alone, while the receipts from customs for fell three months are to be added to it. Mr. Delmar evidently anticipates the election of Seymour and a Democratic Congress, and trusts to both to being legislated back into his sinecure. So he perverts facts and figures with a reckless hand in order to contribute to his own resurrection, figuring up a deficiency of $154,000,000 before the first of July next by doubling the Congressional estimates of ordinary expenditures; by placing the gold revenue from customs at $150,000,000 only, in place of $173,000,000, the annual average during three years past; and by pulling down the entire annual receipts from internal revenue to $122,000,000. As a financier, Delmar totally eclipses his past record as a statistician, and deserves to rank as a statesman of the first Democratic water.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

On the 19th inst., the following letter dated at New York, was forwarded to Hon. Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington:—

SIR:—Your familiarity with the affairs of the Treasury leads us to make the following inquiries, to which we shall feel obliged for an early reply:—

1. What have been the total receipts and expenditures of the Government during the past three fiscal years?

2. What are the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year? What appropriations were demanded by the Treasury? What appropriations were granted by Congress, and when Congress adjourned what appropriations remained as available sources of authority for the expenditure of money from the Treasury?

3. What are the estimated revenues of the current fiscal year, and in what condition will the Treasury be on the 1st of January, 1869, and 30th of June, 1869, respectively?

We are, sir, yours respectfully,

HENRY GRINNELL,
ROYAL PHELPS,
WILSON G. HUNT.

Reply of Mr. Delmar.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1868.

—Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 19th instant, and to numerous other letters addressed to me on the subject, I have the honor to furnish the following account of the condition of the United States Treasury, as set forth in the reports of its various officers:—

The receipts and expenditures of the Treasury may be divided into four branches, classed as follows:—First, the Register's receipts and expenditures; second, the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures; third, the Post Office receipts and expenditures; fourth, the Navy Pension Fund. The Register's receipts and expenditures appear in the Register's reports, the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures appear in the Treasurer's reports, the Post Office receipts and expenditures in the reports of the Postmaster-General, and the accounts of the Navy Pension Fund in the reports of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The Register's receipts are gross receipts. The expenses of collection, drawbacks, discounts, repayments, etc., appear in the expenditures.

The following are the Register's receipts and expenditures for the past three fiscal years:—

REGISTER'S RECEIPTS.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Customs	$179 046 651	$176 417 810	$164,464 599
Internal Rev	309,226 813	266,027 637	191,087 586
Direct tax	1 074,754	4,200 243	1,788,148
Public lands	865,031	1,168 575	1,348 715
Miscellaneous	67,119,369	42,824 852	46 949 088
Total	$558,032 620	$490,634,010	$405,638,133

REGISTER'S EXPENDITURES.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Civil, For., Int., and miscel	$41,086,961	$51,110 027	$53,009 867
War	284,449 701	95 224,415	123,814,648
Navy	43 324 118	31 045,411	25,775,102
Interior	18 892 416	25 579 083	27,783,069
Interest	183,067 741	143,781,591	130,423 985
Total	$520,750,940	$346,729,129	$370,339,073

These figures show the receipts and expenditures within the year. All that occur after the close of the year go on the next year's account, so that, though if a series of years be taken together the back receipts and expenditures are included, yet if it be desirable to ascertain the total revenue and cost of the Government for any single year by itself it cannot be done from these figures alone. For this reason they are not aggregated in the Secretary's report. Recourse must be had to the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures, which also include all receipts from sales of captured and abandoned property, confiscation, prizes, sales of war vessels, etc., etc., items which do not appear in the Register's accounts as published, and which items, during the past three years, with the back receipts and expenditures, have averaged nearly $50,000,000 a year, as follows:—

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
War	$18,040,175	$22 476 564	$24,268,876
Navy	19,143 253	12,277,201	9,203,119
Interior	1 359 677	1,9-6 168	1,783,506
Miscellaneous	7,223 055	8,995,232	9,314,036
Total	$55,766,163	$45,715,162	$44,574,530

*Mainly sales from cotton.

TREASURER'S EXPENDITURES.

War	$25 601,176	$22,466 564	$24,168,876
Navy	19,143 253	12 277,201	9 208,119
Interior	1 259,677	1 966,164	1,883,506
Civil and miscellaneous	1,363,559	937,994	1,736,992
Interest, etc., public debt	5,839,196	8 007,337	7 677 043
Total	$55 726,162	$45,715,162	$44,574,530

The Treasurer's receipts and expenditures include some repayments, but they principally consist, on the one hand, of receipts from sales of Government property purchased during the war, and receipts on account of the previous year; and, on the other hand, of the expenditures of these sums in the War and Navy Departments, and back payments of interest.

There are some receipts in the War Department, I believe, which are never conveyed into the Treasury at all, and concerning which I have consequently no information. This matter has been made the subject of official communication now on file in the War Department.

The "total receipts and expenditures of the Government during the past three fiscal years," omitting the above mentioned unknown items, have been as follows:—

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Register's	$558 032 620	$490,634,010	$405 638,133
Treasurer's	57,716 163	45,715 162	44 574 530
Total	$613,758,783	$536 349,172	$450,212,663

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Register's	$320,750,940	$346 729,129	$370,339,073
Treasurer's	56 726,163	45,715,162	44,574,530
Total	$576,447,103	$392 444,291	$414 913,601

Authority for the statement of the Register's receipts and expenditures, 1865-6 and 1866-7, Report of the Register of the Treasury, Finance Report, 1867, pp. 356 to 359, inclusive. For 1867-8, Report of the Register, dated August 18, 1868. For Treasurer's receipts and expenditures, 1865-6 and 1866-7, Report of Treasurer, Finance Report, 1866, p. 160, and Finance Report, 1867, p. 120. For 1867-8, the books of the Treasury.

The Post Office receipts and expenditures constitute a separate branch of the public accounts, which is managed as follows:—The receipts for postage, etc., are applied to the expenditures for carrying the mails, etc. Should a surplus or deficiency occur the amount is paid into or out of the Treasury, and credited or debited to "Miscellaneous."

The Post Office receipts and expenditures of the past fiscal years are, therefore, included in the amounts above stated. For 1868-9 they are estimated by the Postmaster-General as follows:

Expenses of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, including the overland mail service	$22,100 000
Receipts estimated at	16,000 000
Deficiency	$6,100 000

The condition of the Navy Pension Fund is as follows:—It amounts to $13,000,000, mainly derived from prize sales, and the amount is invested in United States securities at three per cent. The interest—$390,000 per annum—forms the revenue of the fund, and such navy pensions, etc., as are authorized by law to be defrayed out of the fund form its expenditures. A trifling balance usually remains.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR 1868-9.

The estimated expenditures (summary estimate) for the current fiscal year, and the amount and class of appropriations (detailed estimates) required to cover them, will be found respectively in Executive Documents Nos. 2 and 3, Fortieth Congress, second session. In actual order of time the detailed estimates preceded the summary estimate. Taken in connection, as originally printed, they contained several arithmetical discrepancies, which arose from attempts to cut down the totals without limiting the details. These discrepancies are corrected in the following table, which presents the whole subject at a glance.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE TREASURY FOR 1868-9.

Civil	$51 000,000
Pensions and Indians	35,000 000
War and bounty	135,000 000
Navy	47,317,183
Interest	130,000,000
Total	$398,317,183

In effect the Treasury said to Congress:—"Without reckoning the Treasurer's expenditures, the Post Office deficiency and such private claims as you may authorize us to pay during the year, we shall have to expend the sum of $398,317,183. There already exist permanent appropriations which will cover $180,469,000 of this amount. Besides this, we shall have available spending authority to the amount of $144,776,472, unexpended balances of appropriations after July 1, 1868 (the actual amount of outstanding balances on July 1, 1868, was larger); but if you grant the new special appropriations we ask for, amounting to $182,183,736, we shall only draw on these balances to the extent of $35,664,447." But Congress, instead of granting the $182,183,736 new appropriations asked for, granted but $114,958,896. as follows:—

NEW SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

War Department	$33,711,605
Navy Department	17,456,350
Pensions and Indians	35,936,462
Post Office Department*	1,545,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,2 2 434
Legislative, executive, and judicial	17 9 6,227
Other items in the civil list	9 390,818
Total	$114,958,896

*Act of March 30, 1868, appropriated $21,969,000, of which $19,524,000 is to come out of revenues of Post Office Department, leaving $1,545 000 to come out of "Register's" receipts of the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL NEW SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Alaska act of July 27, 1868	$7,200,000
Sundry appropriations for private claims, various dates	583 669
Total	$7,783,669

—Leaving over $67,000,000 of appropriations to be obtained from the balances of existing (old) appropriations or by grants of deficiency appropriations at its next session.

But in addition to the $114,958 896 new special appropriations, Congress granted $7.200,000 for Alaska and $583,669 to satisfy certain private claims as above (table II), and also $19,275,706 deficiency appropriations for the service of 1867-8, as follows:—

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICE OF 1867-8 MADE BY FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Civil	$5 864,164
War	12,097 701
Interior	499 742
Extraordinary	904,098
Total	$19,275,706

EXPENDITURES OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

So that the expenditures of this fiscal year, if none are deferred, will amount to $475,959,202, as follows:—

Ordinary expenditures, 1868-9	$398,317,183
Alaska, 1868-9	7,2 0 000
Private appropriations, 1868-9	583,669
Deficiencies, 1867-8	19,275,706
Principal of loans, 1867-8—1868-9	8 582 841
Treasurer's expenditures, 1868-9, estimated	42,000,000
Total	$475,959 202

—without including the Post Office deficiency, which will amount, as before stated, to $6,100,000.

AUTHORITY TO EXPEND.

When Congress adjourned the amount of appropriations that remained as "available sources of authority for the expenditure of money from the Treasury" was as follows:—

Permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, as limited by estimates	$180 469 000
Principal of loans of 1847-8	8,582,641
New special appropriations made by Fortieth Congress	122,742 564
Special deficiency appropriations	19,274,706
BALANCES OUTSTANDING OF OLD APPROPRIATIONS JULY 1, 1868.	
Civil service, etc., estimated	$7,502 202
War, actual	104 833 201
Navy, actual*	18 320 632
Interior, actual	19,961,486
	$150,417 522
Total	$481,487,437

*Limited by whatever construction may be placed upon third section of act of June 17, 1868.

The above does not include Post Offices deficiencies covered by appropriation act of March 30, 1868, nor "Treasurer's" expenditures, which are constructively covered by the original appropriation made for the purchase of the property from the sales of which the Treasurer's receipts are obtained.

ESTIMATED REVENUE OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

To meet the $475,959,202·23 of expenditures for 1868-9, we shall have the following receipts:

Register's receipts—		
Customs	$150,000,000	
Internal Revenue	122,120,000	
Public lands	1,000 00	
Direct tax	1,800,000	
Miscellaneous (excluding gold premium)	5,000,000	
		$279 620,000
Treasurer's receipts		42 000,000
Total		$321,620,000

Thus, if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year (to say nothing of matured claims deferred, or of the Post Office deficiency), it will show a deficit of $154,339,202 at the end of the year, to be obtained from increased taxes or loans.

The departmental estimate of custom receipts is $145,000,000; but taking the average yield since the imposition of the present tariff, the customs (though imports have this year fallen very sensibly) should yield during the year ending June 30, 1869, $150,000,000. See monthly report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics No. 20, for 1868, for details.

The internal revenue receipts are estimated as follows:—

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1868-9.

Estimate based on actual receipts during the year ended June 30, 1868. Those marked * have not been modified:—

Spirits	*$81 500,000
Tobacco	*18 650,000
Fermented liquors	*5 600 000
Gas	*1 870,000
Total manufacture, productions, etc	$39 620,000
Gross receipts	*6,400 000
Sales	*4,800,000
Special tax (excluding special tax on sales of distillers)	*16 200 000
Incomes and salaries	35 000 000
Legacies and successions	2,000,000
Miscellaneous, Schedule A, etc	*1 100 000
Bank circulation, dividends, and deposits	*1,800,000
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	*1,200,000
Stamps	*14,000,000
Grand total	$122,120,000

Additional taxation is regarded as impracticable, and there is, therefore, no apparent way out of the present difficulty but to increase the public debt by the issue of more bonds. This the Treasury has power to do until the whole sum of the public debt amounts to 2827 millions, or its amount at the date of the passage of the act of 12th April, 1866.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY ON JANUARY 1, 1869, AND JUNE 30, 1869.

The condition of the Treasury on 30th June, 1869, has already been estimated. It will exhibit a deficiency of $154,000,000. I now present an estimate of its condition on or about 1st January, 1869:—

Balance in Treasury, July 1 1868	$130 834,437
Of which there was due on demand for gold certificates of deposit, say	23,000,000
Leaving as balance	$105,834,437
RECEIPTS TO JANUARY, 1869—TREASURER'S RECEIPTS EXCLUDED.	
Customs	$70,000 000
Internal Revenue	61,000,000
All other, excluding premium on sales of gold	4 000,000
	$135 000 000
Total	$240,894,437
EXPENDITURES TO JANUARY 1, 1869—TREASURER'S EXPENDITURES EXCLUDED.	
Civil service foreign intercourse and miscellaneous (some in gold)	$25,500,000
Pensions and Indians	17,500 000
War and bounties	67,500 000
Navy—about one-fifth of which is gold	28,500,000
Alaska (gold)	7,200,000
Loans of 1847 and 1848 (gold)	8,582 841
Interest due September 1, 1868 (gold)	4,864,160
Interest due November 1, 1868 (gold)	25,500,000
Interest due January 1, 1868 (gold)	21,500,000
Interest in currency, say	1,900,000
	$212,646,801
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1869	$28,247,636

Of which several millions will consist of trust funds, which the Treasury cannot use.

Deduct from this amount the Post Office deficiencies for the half year, which will probably amount to $3,000,000 and $583,669·81 of private appropriations, most of which will be paid by that time, and you have the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1869.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4½@5 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady; Government loans were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¼; and old do. at 101, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56, no change; Little Schuylkill at 44½, no change; Reading at 47@47½, no change, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 60½ for Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4600 City 6s, New	103¾	10 sh Lit Sch R	44¾
$4942 Sch N 6s, '82	69¾	6 do	44¾
$1100 Sch N 7 p c b	72	15 sh Read R	47⅜
217 sh Penna R	56	28 do	47⅜
100 sh Phil & E	26¾	100 sh Leh N	24¼
300 do	26¾	200 do	23¾
300 do	26¾	6 sh 10th & 11th	70½
100 do	26¾	5 sh Acad Music	102½
100 do	26¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	142¼	12·12 P. M.	141¾
11·20 "	142	12·20 "	141¾
11·30 "	141¾	12·21 "	141¾
11·42 "	141¾	12·23 "	141¾
12·45 "	141¾	12·24 "	141¾
11·50 "	141¾	12·30 "	141¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865 110¼@110¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868. 109@109¼; 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Gold, 142¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅞@114; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; 1868, 108¾@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 141¾@141¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¼. Gold, 141¾@141¾. Silver, 135½@137½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 28.—The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are steady. About 1200 barrels were taken for home consumption, including 400 barrels Redstone family, and 500 barrels Ohio family, on secret terms; superfine at $6·50@7·50 for low grades and good, extras at $8@8 75, new spring wheat extra family at $9@9·75, old do. do. at $9·75@10·25, Minnesota do. do. at $9·50@9·75, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12, and fancy brands at $12 50@14, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9@9·50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. A steady inquiry prevails for good and choice lots, but inferior grades are not much wanted. Sales of red at $2 20@2·30; about 2000 bushels sold within this range, and 1000 bushels on secret terms. Rye is held at $1 60 for Western. Corn is quiet at former quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·27@1·28, and Western mixed at $1·26@1·27. Oats are in moderate request at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 76@77c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is not so firm. Sales of 50 bushels new at $8; Timothy ranges from $3 40@3·60; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·80@2·90.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Memorial of the Alabama Legislature Presented to the President—Federal Troops Asked For to Aid the State Authorities.

Secret Organizations in Kentucky—A Disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alabama Memorial to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Committee of the Alabama Legislature will call upon the President to-day. The joint resolution and memorial of the Legislature to the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, sets forth that:—

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the General Assembly that in many portions of the State the civil authorities have not yet assumed the discharge of the duties of their respective offices under the present State government, in consequence of their resignation in some cases and want of time to qualify in others;

And whereas, In consequence of the want of such civil organizations in many of the counties in this State laws are neither respected nor obeyed, and violence has been committed in many cases upon human life, numbers of peaceable men have been forced to leave their homes, others have been compelled to emigrate from the State, society is fast verging to a state of anarchy, officers have been intimidated from the discharge of their duty, and others have been forced to resign and vacate their offices. These and many other acts of violence have been committed, growing out of the delay in perfecting the civil organizations as aforesiad. We are satisfied that the people, and society generally, and the best interests of the whole country, and the cause of peace, law, and order in this State, require the immediate protection of an armed force be detailed by the President of the United States to aid the authority of the Constitution in such portions of the State as may be hereafter designated. In view of the approaching exciting election, and absence of the usual legal restraints thrown around the people on such occasions, and the necessity for such protections afterwards, it is, therefore, hereby

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Alabama, First. That his Excellency the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully memorialized to detail a sufficient force for this State, to secure such protection as is indicated above.

Second. That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three from the House, to be appointed by the presiding officers, proceed to Washington City to lay this appeal before the President.

Governor Smith was also authorized to unite with the delegation to lay the memorial before the President.

DISASTER.

A Cow Wrecks a Train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad — One Man Killed and Five Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 28.—At noon yesterday, as the accommodation train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching this place, and about half a mile from the town, a cow came suddenly out of some bushes by the roadside and rushed upon the track just in front of the engine. The train consisted of an engine, tender, two baggage, and two passenger cars. The engine struck the cow and passed over it, but did not leave the track. The first baggage car was thrown to the right, in a small cut; the second baggage car went to the left; and the first passenger car was upset and fell upon its side on the bed of the road. The first passenger car was badly broken, while the second one was but little injured, and did not leave the track.

Of the persons on the train, the only one killed was Henry Dutts, a freight brakesman, who was riding on the train, and received a fatal blow on the head. Several passengers were badly injured. Charles Keichline, a clerk in a store at Bethlehem, who was in one of the baggage cars, was badly hurt about the head. Joseph Sharwell, innkeeper, formerly of Allentown, now of Philadelphia, was severely hurt about the head. Charles Bowman, clerk in a coal office, was cut about the head. W. Esch, a railroad engineer, was very badly cut on the head and face. D. G. Meglathery, freight agent at Bethlehem, was hurt in the head. Several other persons were slightly injured, but of the passengers on the train only two were unable to walk after the accident. The wounded were taken to Fetter's Hotel, at this place, where medical aid was promptly obtained, and every care was taken of them. The accounts of their condition this morning are favorable.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The K. K. K Still Committing Depredations and Outrages.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—The Ku-Klux are still committing depredations around Harroldsburg. Last week a gentleman of the name of Figg was taken from his home and terribly beaten, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. There are three gentlemen in the city at present, who have been driven from their homes by the Ku-Klux.

Secret organizations under various titles are organizing in the city and vicinity. One organization called the Stephenson Rifles have been armed, and go through regular drills, always after night.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; United States Five-twenties firm at 73¼. Railroad shares steady; Erie 33¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 28—A. M.—Sugar firm.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Delegations to the Grand Soldiers' Mass Meeting in Philadelphia — Political Affairs.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company has reduced the fare to the Boys in Blue attending the grand celebration in Philadelphia, to two dollars the round trip. This will induce very large delegations, probably thousands, to be with you on Thursday and Friday next.

The Baltimore City Council meets again in extra session this evening.

Some Democrats here are now telling that Seymour and Blair will only carry Maryland and Kentucky, with probably Georgia. The Republicans are becoming amazingly active and hopeful. Some of them think if things go on as now indicated, even Maryland is not certain for Seymour.

Dr. J. S. Coleman, for fourteen years professor in the South Carolina College, has been chosen Military Surgeon in the University of Maryland.

The Cincinnati Club easily beat our Baltimore Enterprise Base Ballers on Saturday afternoon.

FROM STROUDSBURG.

The Recent Murder at the Delaware Water Gap.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Thomas Brodhead, brother of Theodore Brodhead, who was wounded on Friday during the struggle with two robbers named Charles Orm and William Brooks, at the Delaware Water Gap, in which Theodore was instantly killed, is worse this morning, and fears are entertained of his recovery. Popular feeling is very strong, and it is thought that if Thomas dies it will be difficult to keep the citizens from taking the prisoners by force from the Stroudsburg Jail and lynching them, in revenge for the double murder. Nothing is thought of or talked about in this section of the country but the murder. Theodore Brodhead's funeral yesterday morning was very largely attended. Endeavors are being made to have the murderers tried at the present term of court, so as to avoid the delay of three months. The people demand speedy justice. The prisoners are greatly depressed.

FROM PANAMA.

Advices from the Isthmus—The Prospects of War.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamship Alaska brings Panama dates to the 19th. The *Star and Herald* says the prospects of peace on the Isthmus are not very promising, there being already discontent with the new Government. There is no news from the earthquake in South America. The cereal crops in Guatamala are seriously affected by the want of rain; also in Nicaragua. The fever epidemic is disappearing from Salvador.

Loss of a Schooner.

NEW CASTLE, Ontario, Sept. 28.—The schooner Ariadne, with barley for Oswego, is ashore near this place, with about three feet of water in her hold. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—U. S. District Attorneyship. As per agreement of Friday last, the argument of the questions presented in the difficulty which has occurred in the appointment of Mr. O'Neill to this office, counsel appeared in Court this morning to present their views. Mr. Gilpin's interests were represented by Messrs. F. C. Brightly and George D. Budd while Mr. W. L. Hirst appeared in behalf of Mr. O'Neill. On the part of Mr. Gilpin the positions taken by Mr. Brightly, who opened the discussion, were the following:—

The Constitution provides that the President shall nominate and by and with the advice of the Senate shall appoint all officers of the United States, whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. Const. Art. II. sect. 2.

But Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.—Ibid.

The effect of this provision is, to require the consent of the Senate to all the appointments, unless otherwise provided by law.—6 Opin. 1. 2 Johnson's Trial 34.

The Constitution further provides that the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. Ibid, 3.

The act 15th May, 1820-1, provides that all District Attorneys shall be appointed for the term of four years, but shall be removable from office at pleasure. 1 Bright, Dig. 3:2.

The Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867 (14 stat. 430), provides that every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified." Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law. See 1 Johnson's Trial, 573.

It further provides that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made during their next session, the office shall remain in abeyance, and the duties shall be performed by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy.

Mr. Gilpin's term, as District Attorney, would have expired under the act of 1820 in April, 1868, during the session of the Senate. What effect has the act of 1867 upon his tenure of office?

The first section of the act of 1867 clearly gives him the right to continue to hold on, unless a successor has been duly appointed and qualified; or unless the effect of the 4th section takes his case out of the purview of the first.

The first section does not extend the term of the District Attorney, though it would clearly have been competent for Congress to have done so. The same power which fixed the term at four years could have extended it to five, or any other number. There can be no doubt on this point. Mr. Lawrence's argument in United States Court; Guthrie 17 H., 296-8. Ex parte, Hennen, 13 Pet., 258-9. Story's Com., 1537. Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cr., 137, 162. See 2 John's, Tr. 47. 3 John's, Tr. 37-8, Howard, J. 3 Edwards, J., 211 Frelinghuysen.

The term of an office is not merely the duration of it, but it signifies also the officer's interest in the office to which he is appointed.

"The idea of an office clearly embraces the ideas of tenure, duration, fees or emoluments, rights and powers, as well as that of duty."—2 Burrill's L. Dict. 257 Sc. Johnson's Trial, 379.

The act then does not extend the term, but provides for the performance of its duties after the expiration of the term fixed by the act of 1820, until a successor shall be duly qualified.

This is nothing but a case growing out of the idea of the third section that some person shall execute the duties of the office until the Senate shall consent to the appointment of a successor to the incumbent.

But is there any person holding an appointment which justifies him in disputing the authority of Mr. Gilpin as District Attorney?

If Mr. Gilpin's term expired by limitation, the vacancy happened not during the recess, but during the session of the Senate.

It is claimed that the President has power, during a recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy that occurred by expiration of commission during the previous session. 1 Opinion, 631; 2 Ibid 525; 3 Ibid, 673; 4 Ibid, 523; 10 Ibid, 356.

This is but an executive construction of the powers of the Presidents. It is a forced construction, and one in which Attorney-General Bates says he would have serious doubts, had it been a case of first impression. 10 Opinion, 356.

But these executive constructions are not binding on the Courts. They cannot authoritatively fix the exact limits of a power of the President; much less can they control the Legislature in the adoption of a different rule of construction. (2 Johns. Tr., 312, Evarts.)

This has been done by the act of 1867. The first section in effect provides that there shall be no vacancy until a successor to the incumbent is duly qualified. The third restricts the power of the President to fill vacancies to such as shall occur during the recess, by death or resignation. He cannot create a vacancy by removal; neither can he fill the office of one whose official term expired during the session. This is clearly the intent of the law. Its object was to restrict the President's power of appointment and removal within its strictly Constitutional limits, and to overrule all the latitudinarian constructions that had been put on it by the Attorney-General's Department. 2 Johns Tr., 310 11.

What was the original theory of the Constitutional right of appointment and removal which Congress evidently intended to restore?

1. In the first place, it was the opinion of the best constitutional lawyers, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the power of appointment did not necessarily include that of removal.—The Federalist, No. 77 (Hamilton); Story on Const., § 1539; 1 Marshal's Life of Washington, ch. 3, p. 175; 1 Lloyd's Debates, 351, 366, 456, 480, 600; 1 Ken's Com., 310; 1 Benton's Thirty Years' View, ch. 19 2 Johnson's Trials, 36, 84-5, 202, 240, 244.

A construction of the Constitution in direct opposition to this view was adopted by the First Congress by the casting vote only of the Vice President, John Adams, and as is admitted, beyond doubt, influenced by the exalted character of General Washington, the first President.

This was a latitudinarian construction not warranted by the letter of the Constitution: one against which strict constructionists have always contended, and which the act of 1867 was evidently intended to overrule: 2 Johns. Tr., 310.

A construction of the Constitution placed upon the Constitution by Congress by the passage of a legislative act, is no more binding on a subsequent Congress than any other legislative enactment. No legislative body can control its successor, possessed of the same powers.

Another latitudinarian construction of the Constitution was that placed upon it by the Attorney-General, that the President may, during a recess fill a vacancy that occurred during the previous session. See 1 Johns' Trial, 399; Serg. Const. ch 31, p. 373; Review Const. 163.

This is likewise a mere question of construction; the opinion of our Attorney General is entitled to no more weight than that of any private counsel in a matter submitted to him by his client. And when the partisan character of these opinions is considered, they are entitled to much less.

The Attorneys-General are a branch of the Federal Executive, and all their opinions appear to favor the most extensive construction of the power of the Federal Executive. They are the President's professional advisers, and they always appear to give reasons in favor of the extension of the Executive authority.

This is contrary to the recognized rule of construction applicable to the Federal Constitution. No power can be exercised under it, unless given either expressly or by necessary implication. Com. vs. Hostsman, 5 Harris, 119; Webster vs. School Directors, 2 Sm., 474.

The act of 1867 intended to correct this abuse; it provides expressly that the President's power to fill vacancies shall extend only to such as happen during the recess by death or resignation. 3 Johnson's Trial 407.

Can there be a doubt of the power of Congress to confine the execution within the strict letter of the Constitution? No power not expressly granted can be claimed as of right under the Constitution. As to constructive or implied power, the Legislature of the Union, acting under the same Constitution, and deriving its power from the same instrument, is undoubtedly competent to regulate their exercise. Whatever powers are expressly granted to the President are beyond legislative control; but such as are merely implied in construction are, it is conceived, subject to the regulation of the Federal legislation, which is supreme in all matters of Federal control, when not restrained by the express words of the Constitution.

It may be asked what is the effect of the fourth section of the act of 1867? The framers of it certainly intended that the President should not possess the power of filling during the recess a vacancy which occurred during the previous session. This is apparent from the whole tenor of the law.

They new that it was the opinion of some of the best constitutional lawyers that his power to fill a vacancy which *happened* during the recess was confined to those which happened from some fortuitous circumstance; that it certainly did not extend to the filling of a vacancy created by the removal of the incumbent, and that it was very doubtful whether it extended to the filling of a vacancy occurring by the expiration of the officer's term. 3 Johns. Tr. 197, Merrill

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Campaign Enthusiasm.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Three months ago, many good Republicans were troubled by what they considered a want of enthusiasm for Grant—meaning, of course, an absence of nervous excitement about his name or his person, and an indisposition to give violent and uproarious expression to the feeling of admiration created by the contemplation of his career. This defect was supposed to be particularly remarkable in the West, which has usually been considered, owing to the greater freshness of its population, the home of enthusiasm; and we remember meeting with more than one shrewd observer who came back from that region troubled by the calm with which the mention of the Republican candidate was received. There did not seem, they said, to be any "magnetism" about him—magnetism, in political parlance, meaning that personal quality which in Europe causes the populace to take the horses from a man's carriage and draw it themselves, and which here excites intense eagerness to shake hands with him, and get his autograph, or a lock of his hair, or, in the case of woman, to kiss him. "Magnetism" does not seem to be necessarily connected with any particular kind of intellectual constitution. Webster had it, and so had, in a far greater degree, Clay. Jackson had it, but Calhoun had not, and the want of it is constantly mentioned still as a reason why some of the ablest men in the country need not look for a high place in the management of public affairs.

Now there is no denying that Grant does not possess "magnetism," in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used. His general bearing is not that of a sympathetic man, of a man on whose breast one is tempted to lay one's head and weep. His looks does not invite kisses, and his hair does not lend itself—to use a Gallicism—to being cut off in locks. He makes a poor figure at receptions when a few of his fellow-citizens "desire to take him by the hand." He shakes hands, even on the greatest occasions, with a cold, stern, impassive air, which naturally begets the impression that he does not enjoy shaking hands with some hundreds of people whom he never saw before, and this chills the more gushing of his admirers. We have on more than one occasion been present when the sight of his unmoved, and apparently immovable features has reduced a smiling, glowing handshaker, who had just danced up to him with extended arm and an inane but carefully prepared compliment on his lips, in the twinkling of an eye to a limp, broken-down bore, for whom life had lost its charms and from whom earth had withdrawn its welcome. In fact, as a show candidate Grant is probably the worst that ever took the field, and to the class of politicians who attend to the spectacular part of a campaign, get up the serenades, the processions, the great effects and striking situations, he must be a source of continual trial and disappointment. For the use of these gentlemen Seymour is worth ten Grants, putting aside altogether Seymour's immense rhetorical superiority. Seymour really has "magnetism." He has the power of putting on his face a show of interest in the small affairs of other people, and of putting on an air of dignity which, strange as it may seem, is worth more to a public man in America than in any other country in the world; and he has what is perhaps more valuable than all, tears within easy reach. "As a weeper," to use Colonel Brown's language, "he surpasses Job Trotter;" and though tears shed publicly have in all ages been regarded by the more reflective of the race with extreme suspicion, they are still, and will probably always remain, very powerful with the multitude, if used sparingly and with tact.

It is undoubtedly this want of availability for spectacular purposes on Grant's part which created the doubt about his popularity which existed three months ago, and which have even made their way to Europe, and have been made the subject of wondering comment in a recent number of the London *Spectator*. There has never been a Presidential candidate with whom those whose business it is to shift the scenes and arrange the lights and roll the thunder-barrels of the canvass have found it harder to deal. Compared, for instance, from their point of view, with Fremont, he seems a heavy burden for manufacturers of enthusiasm to carry. Fremont's way of wearing his hair was o itself sufficient to exert a powerful influence on the popular mind, while Grant's straight, and not particularly well-kempt locks, parted low down at the side, are singularly wanting in picturesqueness. Then, Fremont's face is one of those which, particularly to women, suggest vast possibilities, and it really did suggest vast possibilities during his canvass, as was shown by the expectations entertained of him when he went West to take the command at the beginning of the war. He was confidently expected by the sentimental portion of the Republican party, although he had never set a squadron in the field, to sweep through the Confederacy like a whirlwind, and the tenacity with which the same set of enthusiasts clung to his "Body-Guard," as one of the wonders of the contest, long after the general's own military pretensions had been reduced to ashes, was a striking illustration of the kind of stuff of which political enthusiasm is made.

Moreover, Fremont had the immense advantage—we are still looking at the matter from the theatrical point of view—of resting his claims to confidence on an exploit of which few people had heard till his nomination, and the nature of which was only imperfectly understood at any time. He was sung all over the land as "The Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains." What this was exactly not many knew, but it had an awful sound, and closed the mouths of doubters as effectually as M. Jourdain's was closed by being raised to the dignity of "Mammamouchi." Grant's exploits, on the other hand, were so well known, so long dwelt on, so familiar in our mouths before he was presented to us as a Presidential candidate at all, that none of us is much moved or excited when he is asked to vote for the hero of Vicksburg and Chattanooga—that is, for the man who has performed two of the great military exploits of a century which is crowded with the greatest wars of history. It would be hard to cite a more remarkable proof of the injurious effect on reputations which the exceeding publicity of our day causes. The newspapers literally take all the polish off great names, and wear out the fame of the most famous men in half-a-dozen years, owing to the jaded condition to which their iteration reduces the popular faculties of wonder and admiration. There is hardly a great military name in history which would retain much of its lustre if it had been exposed to the action of the periodical press, because there has to be in all really shining and enduring fame—all fame by which the imagination is really roused—a touch of mystery. Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, the First Napoleon, Nelson, and even Wellington were happy in having lived and fought before the age of newspapers, and thus leaving memories dimly seen through the fog of oral tradition, of brief despatches, of ill-compiled chronicles, and of popular songs.

In our day the whole world stands by the hero on the quarter-deck or at his headquarters, pores over the map with him, reads his reports over his shoulder, watches him changing his shirt and eating his breakfast, holds his bottles up against the light to see what liquor he drinks, debates the probable effects of alcohol on the coats of his stomach and his nervous fibre, and in two or three years has heard the story of his battles so often that nine men out of ten begin to feel as if they could have won them themselves. Tests of this kind, of course, nothing but the first order of genius can endure. The minor heroes of even the greatest contests succumb under them. We know of few things in the annals of war more pathetic than the fate of Corse, of Allatoona. He is now, we believe, a revenue assessor or collector somewhere in the West, an obscure and almost forgotten man, and yet had he done in any of the great European campaigns what he did in Sherman's, he would have been raised to lasting eminence. He held through a long day, with a handful of men, a position, on the retention of which Sherman's fortunes depended, against the assaults of a whole army, and this not as a solitary and unlooked-for display of resolution, but as the legitimate result of a faithful and dauntless character, for Sherman, when he saw from the heights of Kenesaw the smoke of battle round Allatoona, said he felt no anxiety, for he knew that Corse was there.

We are, and always have been, however, of the number of those who have not been troubled about the absence of enthusiasm about Grant personally, and for two reasons. One is that we look on the qualities which do most arouse enthusiasm, in the politician's sense of the word, as defects in a Presidential candidate; and the other is that the rapid growth of the community in intelligence, experience, and self-possession, has made enthusiasm unnecessary for the winning of political victories. It is one of the unpleasant but suggestive truths of history, that the very worst enemies of the human race have been those who commanded the popular enthusiasm, and that it has, on the whole, done rather more for bad than for good causes. The exploits of "popular idols" have not always resulted in much good for humanity. The history of progress is, in fact, the history of the growing supremacy of reason over the affairs of men, of the relegation of feeling to the background, of the appearance of judgment as sovereign in fields once wholly given up to passion. Perhaps the most striking and significant feature of the American Revolution was the conduct of it by a silent, methodical, repelling-mannered man, who carried on war as a disagreeable business, and eagerly abandoned affairs of state for the raising of tobacco. It is difficult to avoid seeing in the selection of another man of a similar character for the place once held by Washington, at this second great crisis in the national affairs, an indication that his type of character is, after all, that which occupies the highest and most permanent place in the popular mind, and that after sixty years of gushing, noisy, "magnetic" politicians, with tears in their eyes for every woe, a long yarn for every passenger, and an empty harangue for every stump, the kind of public man whom, after all, most Americans would like to see their sons imitate, is a man like Washington or Grant, who has done much and said little, and to whom the effects of his acts on his "prospects" are amongst the last and least of considerations.

One other thing tells powerfully in Grant's favor, and that is the rapid growth not of this community only, but of all civilized communities, in those qualities which come with age in the individual man, that is, in distrust of mere sentiment in the management of affairs, and in the habit of weighing consequences and balancing pros and cons. The saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, which magazine writers have so long delighted to quote, "Let me make a people's songs, and I care not who makes their laws," has become, in fact, utterly worthless, considered as an epigrammatic statement of the proposition that the world is governed rather by sentiment than by reason. Nations cannot now be governed by songs. He who seeks to rule men in our day must convince them, not simply move them. Poetry itself, in becoming more metaphysical, shows the depth of the change which has come over the modern world. The same remark may be made of the popular novel, which perhaps more than any other species of literature influences popular thought. Even popular amusements grow more and more intellectual. Those which appealed wholly to the feelings have almost died out. Convivial songs, as we remarked the other day, which played so prominent a part in society in the last century, are no longer heard, or, if heard, the singing of them is looked on as a species of buffoonery. In fact, human character in the civilized world takes everywhere a graver cast, and the effect of the change is naturally seen more distinctly in politics than in any other field of human activity. The chanting, weeping voter, carrying "the great statesman" on his shoulders, or following him blindly to the polls and hanging on his lips round the stump, is a spectacle which grows daily less and less familiar even to the mind's eye. In a few years more he will take his place in his historical niche, in the same row with the lord and serf, a creature of this world no longer. Even in the campaign now pending one sees in the speeches of the orators abundant signs that they are conscious of his vanishing. The vast majority of the addresses are argumentative to a degree never known before; personalities and clap-trap have never in any other campaign played so small a part; calm, unimpassioned appeals to the reason have never played so great a one; and this novel character of the oratory is made all the more striking by the fact that the contest follows close on a bloody war, and that the leaders on both sides are largely men who were conspicuous on opposing sides on the battle-field.

Votes of the Unreconstructed States.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Pendleton's advice to the Texans, "Vote, by all means," and the assurance which accompanies it—"we shall see that Texas is represented"—are indorsed by the *Express*, with a further application to Virginia and Mississippi:—

"We trust that Virginia and Mississippi will also vote. Virginia has never lost her *status* in the Union, having ever been represented in Congress, even during the Rebellion, and has as much right to vote as Massachusetts. Mississippi was refused representation only because she voted down the negro constitution. Let all vote. We shall see whether the Rump dare refuse the count."

But the law says distinctly that the votes of these States shall not be counted. There is no room for controversy on that point. When, therefore, Mr. Pendleton asserts that the Democracy will "see that Texas is represented," and when the *Express*, referring to the three unreconstructed States, dares Congress to "refuse the count," they foreshadow a conflict between the Democrats and the law. Congress has its duty defined by statute, and the votes of these States will not be received. Is this to be made a pretext for disturbance?

Besides, the three States named cannot vote without coming into collision with the military authority. There is no civil government in any of them. And General Gillem, in refusing to authorize the holding of an election in Mississippi, discharged a duty which the Generals commanding Virginia and Texas must similarly perform. And by whom, then, are polls to be opened? If by persons pretending to derive authority from officials whom Congress deposed, under Governments which Congress abolished, it is fair to suppose that the district commanders will forbid and prevent proceedings having no warrant in law. They may be expected to do so as well because polls so conducted would be illegal as because the holding of them would imperil the public peace. How does Mr. Pendleton propose to overcome this difficulty?

The truth is, that this scheme for obtaining an exclusive white vote, under Rebel influences, in States not yet restored to the Union, with a full knowledge that it will not be recognized by the Electoral College, is one of the devices with which the Southern Democratic leaders propose to create trouble. They have no expectation of success, but they are anxious to make the election of Grant a pretext for quarrelling over the exclusion of the unreconstructed States. We calculate upon a Republican majority so large in the Northern States as to render the Southern vote immaterial. But it is well to know of the mine which the Democrats propose to spring if a different contingency arise.

The Suffrage Sophism.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been stated as one of the reasons justifying negro suffrage that it was necessary to promote the internal peace of the Southern States. One great reason why this peace was so desirable is given in the necessity of quiet before that fertile region could lie open to the Northern immigrant. Now let us consider this argument. It is, as you perceive, that peace must be had in order that if you or I desire to move South we can do so, and that negro suffrage is a guarantee of this peace. So far from this being the case, let any fair-minded man but consider what established negro suffrage would do when it does what it is now doing on probation. Let him further consider whether he is at all tempted at the prospect of moving out of a community where the negroes are few and unenfranchised into a community where they are in great numbers and all invested with the ballot. Further than this, let him ask if there is anything in the rich fields and soft air of that beautiful country so desirable as to be worth the surrender of his ballot; for, let it be here repeated, that in one form or another disfranchisement is the inevitable concomitant in the reconstructed South of a disbelief in negro equality.

If, considering these things, the reader comes to the conclusion that the enfranchised negro is more riotous than the unenfranchised; that so long as negro suffrage exists carpet-baggery will flourish; and that, though the South be tempting, it is not tempting enough to tempt disfranchisement, he will have reached conclusions that must forbid any acquiescence on his part in the shallow sophism that negro suffrage is peace. So far from being peace it is war; war upon that good order which invites immigration, encourages investment, and rewards toil; war on the traditional principles of this country; war on the accumulated lessons of history; and war not alone upon our interests but upon our own selves. Our feelings are a part of us; our attachments, our repulsions, our intuitions are all component parts of us, and the revolt these give when this abominable heresy of negro suffrage is brought before them, warns us that it is a thing that nature abhors. Suffrage is mastery. Whenever a man is brought into the body politic he becomes, to the extent of his suffrage, the master of all other men in it; and the question is, whether you, by the introduction of a great many thousand barbarians, are willing to put your neck, even contingently, under the feet of these grandchildren of cannibals? If so, so be it; you have a right, perhaps, to debase yourself, but have you any right to abase me too?

Maine and Pennsylvania.

From the N. Y. World.

The Reconstruction acts have never yet been voted on by the whole American people. In other elections these issues were disguised or did not appear. In the coming November election they appear, and cannot be disguised by sophistry.

Do you, O American people! endorse a purely partisan reconstruction? Do you commend this disunion prolonged—this Union delayed—this peaceful revival of all prosperous industries North and South averted, in order that the Republican party might make its black alliance wherewith and whereupon to perpetuate its power?

Do you, O American people! approve of the Rump's usurpation from thirty-seven States of their control of the distribution of the ballot.

Do you approve of their denying it to competency and bestowing it upon incompetency?

Do you approve of erecting in ten States a military despotism wherewith to establish an ignorant negro supremacy over thirty-seven?

Do you approve of paying enormous taxes in order to keep up this negro supremacy which your sharp and costly bayonets alone can save from suicide, as in Georgia?

Do you approve of giving to three or four millions of blacks ten times the voting power over your own vast concerns in the United States Senate which New York's four millions of freemen there have?

These issues are in debate. We have never doubted that the American people would decide them justly and righteously altogether, and the Maine election confirms our faith.

The infamous reconstruction acts, which gave birth and being to these manifold wrongs, the members elected in 1866 voted for.

These members have come up for re-election in 1868, and the people by thousands have voted against them—despite the fact that they are covered by the prestige of Grant. More people have voted against them than ever did before—enough more people to make majorities elsewhere, though gains merely in Maine.

The same quantum of popular condemnation will, for example, defeat Kelley, Myers, Taylor, and O'Neill, running for Congress in Philadelphia. We do not question the justice of the patient, slow verdict of an intelligent people. The facts are known. The case is argued. The people will judge, and we believe their judgment will everywhere condemn their faithless servants.

The Wages of Sin.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. B. H. Hill argues that his Georgia brethren didn't butcher the Republicans at Camilla wantonly and without provocation, because it was not their interest to do so. We agree to his premise, but reject his conclusion. For

I. It was not their interest to rebel and try to dissolve the Union. The most complete success in that enterprise would have left them in worse condition than that in which they originated the movement.

II. Having plunged into rebellion and civil war, it was their interest to abolish slavery and attach the blacks to their cause by giving them lands in addition to their freedom. Yet when M. D. Conway offered to bring the Abolitionists to agree to Southern independence if the Rebels would agree to emancipation, the proffer was not merely spurned, but its rejection was blazoned to Europe, so as to confound the Rebel sympathizers by showing that the Rebellion was slavery and slavery was the Rebellion.

III. When the Rebellion had utterly broken down, burying slavery in its ruins, it was the clear interest of the Rebels to treat the blacks humanely, so as to secure their confidence and good will. Instead of that, Mr. Johnson's Rebel legislatures began at once to pass vagrant acts, apprenticeship acts, acts respecting testimony, arms-bearing, etc., etc., all saying to the blacks as plainly as could be, "The Yankees have freed you—we can't help that—but we have said that you would be worse off in freedom than in slavery, and now we will make good our prophecy." This was most mistaken policy; but defeat, and mortification, and vindictive chagrin are accustomed to gratify feeling at the expense of interest.

IV. The Camilla massacre was, in every aspect a blunder as well as a crime. Its contrivers want to elect Seymour and Blair, and this butchery will darken their prospect, dim as it was before. They want to pretend that they have been subjected to "negro supremacy;" but this butchery gives a ghastly aspect to that absurd falsehood. They have succeeded only in reddening their own hands afresh, and adding a new proof to the many old ones that "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

General Grant and the Business Interests of the Country—"Let Us Have Peace."

From the N. Y. Herald.

With the announcement of the ticket and platform of the Democratic National Convention, gold began to go up and our national securities began to go down. The Vermont election checked this upward tendency of gold, and since the Maine election the Wall street gold gamblers, operating for a rise, have been reduced to a very narrow margin of incidental fluctuations. There was some degree of uneasiness among the holders of the five-twenties and the ten-forties, but it has ceased to exist. There were some misgivings among capitalists and merchants touching the safety of money investments, involving in their profits or repayment the hazards of a revolution in our financial system, as one of the probable consequences of this year's political elections for the next Presidency and the next Congress; but all such misgivings since the Maine election seem to have disappeared. Among all our financial and business classes a sense of security appears to be felt in the future which can only be explained upon the basis of a prevailing confidence in General Grant's election.

But why this confidence in General Grant? It is because from his proposition for peace—"Let us have peace"—the people believe that with his election there will be peace. He does not contemplate any violent collision nor any embarrassing conflict with Congress; he has no idea of any attempt to upset the Southern reconstruction acts of Congress according to the policy of Johnson or the policy of Blair. On the contrary, from General Grant's letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination there is every reason to expect that on the money question and the reconstruction question he will be content to wait a while before disturbing the existing order of things, leaving Congress, trade, and the political troubles of the South, for a time, to the natural laws of gravitation. Nevertheless there is a powerful impression abroad that General Grant, from his well-defined conservative character and liberal opinions, will not countenance any further radical extravagance or excesses in money matters or in political matters, but will with a firm hand hold the two houses to an honest interpretation of the Chicago platform, and to a general line of policy which will give us peace.

The Tammany Convention, we say, under the acceptable banner of Chase, in satisfying all the conservative business classes and interests that a change in the Government would bring no violent change in business affairs, could have carried the day even against Gen. Grant as the representative of the radicals. But with a degree of folly and stupidity which exceeds almost any foolish thing recorded of the Bourbons, the jugglers of the Tammany Convention contemptuously cast away the prize within their grasp. A powerful body of the conservative Republicans stood ready to join the Democracy under the banner of Chief Justice Chase, in opposition even to Gen. Grant as the radical candidate, and for the purpose of putting an end to the corruptions, spoliations, and usurpations of the radical party by putting them out of power. But the Tammany Convention would not have it so. They preferred, under a representative Peace Democrat during the war, to fight over again their disastrous campaign of 1864, on the platform that the war was a failure, and that in laying down their arms, after a four-years' struggle against the Constitution, the Rebel States, as if nothing had happened but an election riot, were restored to all their rights in the Union on the same footing with the loyal States.

Upon this issue the Republicans are conducting the campaign, and we see that the Tammany ticket and platform, and the Democratic journals, leaders and stump orators, North and South, in their belligerent threatenings, have furnished the necessary political capital for the election of General Grant. The Democratic organization, with the odium revived against it as the peace party of the war, has placed itself under the additional stigma of the war party against the peace in proclaiming all the reconstruction acts of Congress growing out of the war "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." The Union party of the war, therefore, thus challenged again upon the issues of 1864 and 1866, have rallied and are rallying, as under Lincoln, around the banner of Grant. This fact being apparent on all sides, the conclusion is inevitable that Grant must be triumphantly elected. Our financial and business men see that such is the drift of the popular tide, and in the record and the character and conservative ideas of General Grant they feel that under him the interests of the people will be safe, that this Presidential election will be followed by nothing like a financial panic, nor by political chaos, but by better times, assured prosperity, and a substantial peace. Hence there are no unusual excitements from day to day in Wall street, and no apprehensions to disturb the business operations or calculations of our bankers, capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, or agricultural classes.

The Fruits of Radicalism.

From the Nashville Union.

If any one lacks evidence that three years of radical rule in a time of peace has been calamitous, let him read the columns of any daily journal of the first class. From one end of the country to the other, we are greeted with recitals of every form of lawlessness—murder, rape, arson, theft. Law, divine and human, is flagrantly set at defiance on all hands. A general demoralization prevails. The older communities, north of the Ohio river, exhibit it only a few degrees less than the war-ravaged districts of the South. It is there manifested in social corruption—huge and shameless swindles, domestic infidelities, and crimes of nameless variety, with not infrequent dispays of mob violence, all evincing that society has slipped its cable and is tossed wildly on the waves of license and passion. In the South and Southwest, it, of course, assumes more startling shapes. Thousands of white men, debauched by the vices of army experience, and familiarized for four years with scenes of blood and rapine, are without employment and subject to every temptation that despair and vicious surroundings can supply. Intermixed with these are millions of ignorant negroes suddenly freed from the restraints of masterdom, idle, thriftless, vagrant, corrupted by loose and false ideas of their new station, and their cupidity and sensual passions stimulated by designing knaves to every lawless resort for their gratification. The better class of society is measurably impoverished by the war, humiliated by the oppression to which they are condemned, and weighed to the earth with despondency. In this compost-heap of misery and vice, crime rankles, flourishes, and no wonder. Judging from the perusal of the chronicles of the day, this is not an exaggerated picture of the social condition of the people who can justly boast of being the most intelligent on the face of the earth.

Why is it? Is all this the work of civil war, and is it irremediable? Experience teaches that the moral poison distilled from such an evil permeates all the social body through, but is there not virtue enough left to resist and overcome it in three years of peace? Have the children of the founders of the freest, wisest, and best system of government ever devised, no conservative force left? Has one civil strife utterly undone them politically and socially? Is the Government to go to wreck and society to seethe and rot to shreds in crime and confusion? If these things are not to be, and we do not believe they are, why is it that the salutary recuperation is delayed? Why is there, in the midst of peace, as much lawlessness and social degeneracy as during war? The answer is ready and obvious. It is not that men and women, North and South, were incurably distempered by the licentiousness of the war period. In such a community as that of the United States, its innate intelligence and virtue were prepared to retrieve the disaster at once. The healthful work commenced auspiciously in 1865. Radical misgovernment checked it, and the dominant political leaders have ruinously, wickedly, criminally fomented agitation—contemned the supreme law; violated the dearest and highest rights of citizens; and prostrated the intellect and worth of the country at the feet of ignorance and vice. And this is why the American press daily spreads to the mental gaze of the world a panorama of crime and social wretchedness.

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N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
16 3 hmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3816 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
9 7 mwf4w JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND young men Berlin, N. J. $75 to $150 a year for Board and Tuition. Address Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. 9 19wsm*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their school for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuthsim E. & J. ROGERS.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1, introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 208 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 1f

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2509 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
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Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
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GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL, & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 8 11

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m*

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH AT CONCERT HALL.—The third of the series of Union League meetings, at Concert Hall, was held on Saturday night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the auditorium was crowded. Mr. Samuel C. Perkins presided, and in apologizing for the non-attendance of Senators Yates and Kellogg, both of whom had been announced to address the meeting, but who were unavoidably absent, he said it gave him great pleasure to introduce Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who had courteously consented to supply the place of his Senatorial colleagues.

Mr. Wilson was received with vociferous cheering. Quiet being restored he said:

I am grateful to you for this welcome and cordial greeting, coming as it does from the Republicans of Philadelphia, whose devotion to the country during the dark days through which we have passed is acknowledged all over this broad land. I am glad to stand before you to-night, and address a few words to the heart, conscience and reason of the citizens of Philadelphia. We are to carry this country, if we carry it at all, not by telling stories, but by appeals to the higher, nobler and better sentiments of the American people. We are engaged in one of the grandest struggles ever recorded in the annals of our race. We are fighting to-day on a higher plane than was ever occupied in any other country on the globe.

God has given us this land of wonderful fertility to be developed for human power and happiness. A glorious ancestry gave us the Republic founded upon the grand idea of human equality, and our Divine Master bade us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. Our forefathers founded our government upon the great truths that God made man in his own image, and that Christ died for all humanity. I believe we are to live together, to lie down in death together, and to rise, in the general resurrection, as brothers. The fathers recognized no caste, but they saw humanity, the children of a common father, and they founded our government upon the glorious idea that all men are created equal.

That glorious thought underlies our Republic, and to maintain that we are battling. The nation is to vote for the twenty-first time for a President. It is divided into two great political organizations. We here to-night belong to a new party twelve years old, but it has a name to live—it has ideas that are as indestructible as the throne of God. (Immense cheers.) It has policies that embrace the whole country and the people of the whole country. (Applause.) It has a history bright and glorious. No brighter page exists in the history of the human family than will be the pages that record the last twelve years' struggle of the Republican party of the United States.

I am not here to-night to apologize for the Republican party. It is not perfect, for it is human. Nothing is perfect but God. But there is no political party that treads the planet that has a right to arraign ours. It has no peer on earth, and it never had. I bow in admiration before the great organizations of the past that have borne the flag of human liberty. Whenever and wherever a body of men have stood up for the cause of humanity and Christianity and civilization, I bow in reverence before them. I love to linger around the memories of the revolutionary fathers—of the men who proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that they founded the North American republic on the basis of human liberty.

I honor Washington, his generals and soldiers, for their sublime devotion to human rights, but during the last eight years we have fought a higher, grander battle than even Washington's. (Applause.) Our revolutionary fathers met oppression with a stern resolution that challenges the admiration of mankind, and they grasped the grand fundamental ideas of human rights and proclaimed them. They fought through a seven year war to found the North American republic and establish free institutions. All honor to these men; but we have fought for all they fought, and more too. They fought for a little strip of land east of the Allegheny, and we have struggled for the unity of a continental empire. They fought for 3,000,000 of colonists, we to preserve a nation of 35,000,000 of human beings.

They fought for their own rights as the descendants of Englishmen; fought to maintain their ideas, principles, policies, their name and fame; we have fought as they fought—for our own rights—and have emancipated a hated and downtrodden race. (Applause.) We have conquered prejudices, risen to the sublime heights of Christianity and broken four millions and a half of fetters, and stand before the nation and Almighty God with four and a half millions of riven fetters in our hands. We have lifted that race, dragged down to the depths, to the heights of humanity and manhood. In lifting them up from the depths we have lifted ourselves up.

Political parties, as they turn to the great Republican party that carries the flag of the country, have to look up. It was brought into being by the principle of Christian civilization in the western world. It came into being to save the North American republic from perishing by the hands of its own children; to establish equal, universal and impartial liberty; to lift up the loyal and the sin-stricken sons and daughters of toil; to protect the weak and defenceless. In looking back through these dozen years, I might with a telescope discover some mistake, but I would as soon hunt for spots on the face of the sun itself as upon this great political organization, that has taken this country on its arms and carried it forward and upward, a thousand leagues toward God.

This organization stands before the nation with its ideas distinctly proclaimed to mankind, and its candidate is the first citizen of the nation. (Applause.) Its ideas, principles, measures, policies and candidates will gloriously triumph in the coming struggle. Who in the world supposes that the men who eight years ago elected Abraham Lincoln (great cheering) President of the United States—who supposes that the men who went to the ballot-boxes on the 6th of November, 1860—the hundreds of thousands from their bended knees, and with love of country and fear of God before them, gave to the world Abraham Lincoln (applause), when they told us that if we did it they would redden the waters with civil war: that they would shiver the foundation stones of this country—who is there that supposes that we will surrender to the rebels we conquered and their friends who apologize for them? No, we are going to make General Grant President and Schuyler Colfax Vice President, and we are going to have a majority of one hundred Representatives.

I tell these rebellious men we are going to stamp our ideas, principles and policies into the very soil of the North American continent. We intend to restore the Union broken by the Democratic party, to make the humblest man in the land a citizen, equal in rights to them, to make a peace that shall come to stay, to encourage the education of all our people, develop our resources, to carry our country upward and forward. We intend to make it as safe for the brave boys who fought for the flag to take his musket, blanket or overcoat and go into any portion of the United States and abide and be protected in his rights.

The men who rode to Gettysburg and broke the advancing columns of Lee have a right to live where they please. They may take their knapsack or their carpet-bag with them. (Applause.) They shall have a right to think their own thoughts and speak their own sentiments, and vote and do as they please, so that they do not interfere with the rights of other people. (Applause.) If Wade Hampton don't like their carpet-bag (laughter), if South Carolina is not large enough to hold Wade Hampton and their carpet bag, then Wade Hampton must get out of South Carolina. (Immense applause.) If anybody has got to leave any of the States it must be the unrepentant traitor. (Applause.)

These people must understand that we who have spared their lives and lands are not going to be domineered over or ruled by them. They are spoiled children—spoiled by several ages of human slavery. They have been terribly punished, and all I wish is that they would have a little good sense beaten into them. I think it it had not been for the northern sympathizers they would have behaved far better.

The speaker then dwelt for a long time on the subject of taxation and reconstruction, and concluded by calling on Pennsylvanians to do their duty in the coming election.

Speeches were made by Hon. Chas. O'Neill and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, when the meeting adjourned.

RIFLEMEN'S FALL FESTIVAL.—A number of ladies of this city have tendered to the members of the Philadelphia Rifle Club a Prize Festival, to take place on to-day and to-morrow, September 28th and 29th, upon the grounds of the Company, at Washington Retreat. For the purpose a large number of fancy and useful articles have been collected, to be distributed among the successful marksmen for the best shooting done. The firing will commence on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and continue until 6 P. M. On Tuesday the firing will commence at 8, and close at 1 P. M. In the afternoon and evening the festival will be brought to a close by a distribution of the prizes. Prizes will be given to the best shots, for the first five bull's-eye hits, for the first twenty-five bull's-eye hits, etc.

ACCIDENT.—John Cavanaugh was seriously injured on Saturday, by a bank of earth falling upon him at Ridge avenue and Jefferson streets. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

ARRIVED.—The United States gunboat Seneca, Captain L. R. Pierce, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Norfolk, Va.

POLITICAL.—An adjourned meeting of citizens favorable to making provision for the sailors and soldiers who expect to visit this city on the 1st of October, was held on Saturday afternoon at the National Union Club House, Hon. Henry D. Moore in the chair. All the committees appointed at the previous meeting were represented, and reported progress. The Committee on Halls reported that National Hall had been selected and secured as the place where the meals will be supplied, and that the Committee on Supplies will have a responsible person stationed there from this morning until Thursday to receive the supplies that may be sent there, when the committee will be on hand to receive all contributions. Concert Hall will be the headquarters of the committee while the convention remains in session. The reports of the other committees were of an informal character, but exhibited the most gratifying progress. All to whom the wants of the various committees were explained responded most liberally, evincing a desire on the part of our citizens to forward the objects in view, and to sustain the well-earned reputation of Philadelphia for munificent hospitality.

On suggestion of the chairman, a committee on reception at the hall was created, and the following gentlemen selected to comprise it, viz.:—Samuel B. Fales, Chairman; Asad Barrows, Dr. Eliab Ward, Henry Perkins, Thomas C. Hand. The meeting then adjourned to meet this afternoon, at four o'clock, at the same place.

—On Saturday evening last the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Second ward held a meeting at the rooms of the Grant Club, No. 502 Washington avenue, for the purpose of forming themselves into a regiment, to be known as the "Berry Guard Boys in Blue." On motion of Lieutenant Colonel Colgan, Captain Henry M. Reading was unanimously elected chairman. Captain Reading, on assuming the chair, stated fully the object of the organization, and explained the manner of electing field and other officers, in accordance with instructions issued by the general commanding. An opportunity was given to all who desired to enrol themselves to do so, when a sufficient number enrolled to form eleven companies. The number required to form one company is a captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, and thirty-two men.

The officers elect of each company went into an election for field officers, with the following result:—Colonel—Albert S. Nones. Lieutenant-Colonel—Alfred L. Colgan. Major—Henry M. Reading. Surgeon—Dr. H. C. Wevil. Adjutant—Joseph T. Aldridge. Quartermaster—F. B. Abbott.

—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Fifth ward assembled on Saturday evening, in Union street, below Fourth, to listen to the addresses of eminent speakers upon the important issues of the day. Owing to the inclement state of the weather it was announced that the meeting would be postponed until this evening, but a large number, not being satisfied with this announcement, adjourned to the hall of the Berry Campaign Club, at Third and Gaskill streets, where an exceedingly enthusiastic meeting was organized. Speeches were then made by Colonel Fitzgerald and others.

—It was intended by the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth ward to hold a monster meeting on Saturday night at the Falls of Schuylkill, and great preparations were made to have a celebration on a grand scale. The heavy rain which poured down continually through the evening, however, rendered the fulfilment of the programme impossible, nevertheless a large crowd of undaunted patriots assembled, and it was resolved to engage the new Odd Fellows' Hall, which was done, and the audience room was soon filled. A band of music was present, and the room was soon decorated with flags. The meeting was organized by electing Charles F. Abbott, Esq., President. Hon. George Connell and Colonel John W. Forney delivered addresses.

—On Saturday evening a Democratic mass meeting and flag raising was held at the corner of Eighth and Carpenter streets, in the Second ward. A large number was present during the entire evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Anthony A. Laws presided. The meeting was also addressed by S. J. Meany, Colonel A. A. Lechler, Dr. C. M. Kamerly, Dr. Baker, and John J. Hargadon, Esq.

—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Twentieth ward was held on Saturday night, at the corner of Twentieth and Cambridge streets. H. W. Murey presided; and Colonel John K. Zeilen and Henry Eistrup and others delivered speeches.

CHARGE OF PERJURY—FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.—The Central Police Station was crowded on Saturday afternoon. An investigation relative to fraudulent naturalization was the attraction. The defendants were Henry Leckfeldt, keeper of the well-known "Astor House," and Charles Snitchel, Frederick Mullin, Charles Huniger and George Minnick, all residents or visitors at the establishment. They were represented by Charles Brooke and John O'Byrne, counsellors. L. C. Cassidy, Esq., was present, but took no part in the investigation.

One of the defendants a few nights ago presented himself at a police station to get lodgings. He there met a German to whom he stated that he had been naturalized. An investigation resulted in discovering the frauds as charged.

When the accused were called up and asked their names, ages, residences, &c., they were instructed by Mr. O'Byrne that they were not compelled to say anything which would or might criminate themselves. Certain certificates of naturalization were then produced, and J. Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, testified to the genuineness of his signature to them. He could not, however, swear that the defendants were the persons who had been sworn. Clerks in the office had sworn the parties, and the papers were then handed to him to sign.

The clerks were examined as witnesses, and Thomas B. Worrall identified Snitchel as one of the persons he had sworn. He could not say how often he had sworn him as a voucher; but it was more than once. He had no way to identify the papers he had sworn parties to; made no mark upon them whatever. It was impossible for him to remember the faces of the persons who had sworn before him, as there had been several thousand in the last few weeks.

John F. Schell, the other clerk under Colonel Snowden, testified to the same effect. He could not identify any of the defendants.

Charles Huniger, one of the defendants, was then called to the stand. He testified:

I know Henry Leckfeldt; have been four weeks at his house; I came from New York; the last time was in New York one month; worked for Captain Sanford and for another man on Long Island; I know Charles Snitchel; saw him last November at Leckfeldt's; that was the first time he ever saw me; saw him last March at the same place; he went with me to court to get my papers, and he swore for me.

[The oath of Snitchel was read, and he swore that he had known Huniger five years as a resident of this country and one year as a resident of Pennsylvania.]

Witness—He did not know me for five years, nor for one year as a resident of Pennsylvania; I was in the rebel army from 1862 to 1865; I got no money for obtaining my papers; Mrs. Leckfeldt gave me ten cents, and I was told I would have to pay twenty-five cents a year to vote; I put my name three times to the paper, and Snitchel signed it also; he was my voucher; he vouched for George Minnick also; I had a conversation with Snitchel about taking the oath as to my residence in the country and the State, and he said it made no difference, that he could swear fifty times for a glass of beer; he said they did not swear him as they would in Germany; Leckfeldt got my papers; he said I would receive them after the election if I wanted them; I saw Minnick here twenty months ago, when he said that he had been only a few days from Germany.

George Minnick testified that he came from New York two months ago, and was living at Leckfeldt's house; had been in the country six years; was in Philadelphia two years ago. This witness did not know the man who vouched for him; he was a stranger to him, had never seen him before; he had also given his papers to Leckfeldt.

Frederick Mullock testified that he came from New York fourteen days ago; was stopping at Leckfeldt's house; came here to work at his business, tailoring; was getting two dollars and a half per week; he landed in New York in 1861; had known Leckfeldt four years; had given his papers to Leckfeldt.

Sergeant Magee testified to the arrest of the defendants, and to the finding of seven naturalization papers in Leckfeldt's house.

After argument, Minnick, Leckfeldt and Mullock were held in $1500 bail, and Snitchel in $2000 bail for trial.

Leckfeldt was liberated on Anthony Campbell, a member of Common Council from the Eleventh ward, going his bail.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Jeremiah Sullivan, residing in Taffen place, above Green street, was choked to death, on Saturday morning, by a piece of meat lodging in his throat while at supper.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted yesterday to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—Frank Vandengrift, nineteen years of age, residing at Point Breeze, left arm injured by the premature discharge of his gun while shooting birds.

Laura Ryan, aged five years, residing in Bedford street, near Fifth, shoulder dislocated by falling down stairs.

Captain J. S. Cobb, of New York, sixty years of age, injured in the hand by the premature discharge of a revolver while loading it, on board of his barge, at one of the wharves on the Delaware.

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—The following were the sales on Saturday, the 26th:—Loads of hay, 453; do. straw, 37. The prices were:—Prime timothy, per cwt., $1·40@1·50; mixed, $1·25@1·30; inferior, $1·10@1·15; straw, $1·26@1·25.

Rebel Insult to the Union Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1868.—At the moment the whole loyal population of Philadelphia is preparing to welcome the gallant men who fought down a slaveholders' Rebellion, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee issues the following insulting address:—

"Caution to the Democrats of this and adjoining States.—A so-called soldiers' Convention is to be held in this city, under the auspices of the radical party, on the 1st and 2d of October. The additional assessment of votes is to be made on the same days. From information in our possession, it is believed that the Convention was appointed for that time with a view to bring here persons from other places, falsely pretending to be soldiers, and to assess and vote them in this city.

"Our friends in this and other States are earnestly requested to furnish us, at the earliest possible moment, the name and description of every man leaving their respective localities to attend the Convention, in order that he may be identified, should it be attempted to register or vote him. The fraud contemplated may be thus prevented, and those who attempt to perpetrate it brought to punishment.

"WILLIAM A. WALLACE.
"Chairman State Central Committee of Penna.
"SAMUEL J. RANDALL.
"Chairman Joint Committee of Organization for City of Philadelphia.
"Democratic papers please copy."

The people of Pennsylvania will read this offensive indictment with indignation, when associated with the revelations in our courts on Saturday last, published in to-day's papers, exposing the efforts of the Democratic party to corrupt the ballot-boxes in their midst by furnishing vouchers to prove that for the past five years men have borne "good moral characters," and have been "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States," and have been "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," but who, in truth and in fact, served three years of that time in the Rebel army.

These revelations are only a small part of a concocted system of frauds, originating with and exclusively confined to the party of which Mr. Wallace is the leader.

Detected at this opportune moment, they constitute a terrible supplement to this outrageous calumny upon the soldiers of the Republic.

These brave men do not forget that Horatio Seymour vetoed the bill giving the right of suffrage to their comrades in New York, while they were in the field fighting the battles of their country.

They do not forget that Mr. Wallace, as a Senator, with the whole Democratic party in the Legislature, opposed the right of the soldiers to vote in the field of battle. They do not forget that they were alluded to as "Lincoln's hirelings," by the party of which Mr. Wallace is the chief; nor will they ever forget that in the face of this damning record, Mr. Wallace and his associates are now banded in an effort to restore the Government to the control of forsworn traitors, the authors and prosecutors of the Rebellion; nor that every one of these traitors is joined with Mr. Wallace in a conspiracy against their beloved leader, the great captain of the age, General Grant.

Nor that Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair were nominated by a convention in which nearly two hundred Rebel generals, colonels, majors, captains, and Congressmen were delegates. Nor that the chief of these Rebels, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, framed and dictated, as a condition of his allegiance, that part of the Democratic platform which declares the acts of Reconstruction "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

Nor that every Union soldier in the South is the victim of the daily vengeance and cruelty of the associates of Mr. Wallace and the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania; nor that all the Union generals sent to the South to execute the laws and give protection to the Union men of that section have (with a single exception) been vilified and persecuted by these same Rebel associates of Mr. Wallace and the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania.

The grand assemblage of patriotic citizens who risked their lives for the old flag, instead of being welcomed with open arms by the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, are insulted by the atrocious calumny that they have been sent for to pollute our ballot-boxes, and are additionally stigmatized as a *so-called* soldiers' convention. A reproach so shameless comes fittingly from men who have just emerged from a disgraceful companionship with N. B. Forrest, the contriver and leader of the Fort Pillow massacre, and his co-conspirators.

This is the same Mr. Wallace who instructed his employes, in 1867, "for every Democratic vote polled over one hundred and ten, we will pay you a fixed sum after the election."

This is the same Mr. Wallace who offered one hundred dollars per month, for three months, to Michael O'Meara, to suppress his evidence in the Shugart contested election case, and yet this man, of all others, has the unblushing effrontery to accuse the brave men of the volunteer army and navy of a crime of which he stands notoriously convicted.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee of Pennsylvania cannot allow this gross and unprovoked outrage upon the gratitude and hospitality of the generous people of Philadelphia to pass unrebuked. They feel that the Democratic leaders, indifferent, callous, or hostile while our loyal people, including the patriotic women of Philadelphia, were giving time, money, and the noblest of charities to our brave companions on their way to and from victorious fields, are now even more hostile to the soldiers of the Republic as they rally under the sacred shadows of Independence Hall to renew their love and devotion to the country they have saved.

If it were necessary to arouse a stronger spirit of hatred of treason and of the Democratic agents of treason in our midst, thus to summon here on the first and second days of October the survivors of the overwhelming host who defeated a Democratic Rebellion, this deliberate and gratuitous insult would accomplish the work. But no such invocation is needed. We ask our comrades to come in full force, and they are coming. We say to them, "Come one, come all," and they are responding.

They may be scandalized by those who have always been their enemies, but they will be welcomed by our great people with an enthusiasm even more magnetic than that which greeted them on the route to and from the scenes made immortal by their valor.

Philadelphia city, renowned for its intelligence, refinement, generosity, loyalty, and hospitality, leaves the unenviable monopoly of traducing our guests, invited here to discharge a grateful duty, to the authors of and sympathizers with one bloody Rebellion, and to the deliberate contrivers of another.

By order of the committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, at the lowest prices.

ERNEST SOPP.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 52 | MOON SETS.....2 46
SUN SETS.....6 48 | HIGH WATER.....11 47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN C. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRAUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 17
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Oct. 1
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 3
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 29
Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas.	Oct. 1
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Grenada	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 2
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Griffin, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. Hodgdon, Hodgdon, Bangor, do.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Fish, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, do.
Schr T. J. Tull, Cooper, Suffolk, Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Belle Conway, Shorter, Norfolk, do.
Schr E. English, Crowell, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Farragut, Clark, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, do.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Port Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mrs. Admiral Smith, J. B. Summers, J. L. Hulsom. Passed ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool 19th ult., in tow of the tug America, at the Capes; a loaded barque below the Brandywine; a loaded barque, off Fourteen Foot Bank.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Pennsgrove, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Wm. Carroll, Magee, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Julia A. Garrison (new), Smith, from Boston.
Schr Florence, Hudson, from Washington.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from East Cambridge.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr M. H. Steckham, Cordery, from Boston.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Fish, from Fall River.
Schr Wake, Gandy, from Fall River.
U. S. gunboat, Seneca, Purves, from Norfolk, to A. Purves & Son.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with machinery to Navy Yard.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Bigelow, Parker, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, from Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 230 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1263 do. resin, 367 do. tar, 4 bales cotton, 39 250 shingles, 1315 juniper staves, 15 bbls. and 12 hhds. old iron, and 63 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Steamship Franklin, Freeman, hence, at New York 25th inst.

Barque Speed, Larkin, hence via Falmouth for London, put back 11th inst.

Barque John H. Pearson, Taylor, hence, at Trieste 8th inst.—before reported 3d.

Barque Irma, Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 16th inst.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, cleared at Matanzas 14th inst., for New York.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, hence, at Portland 23d instant.

Barque Eva, Hilton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 24th inst.

Brigs George Burnham, McLellan, and J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, hence at Portland 25th inst.

Brig Annie W. Goddard, Maine, from Falmouth, Eng., for Philadelphia, which put into Halifax 11th inst. with loss of spars, resumed her voyage 22d, having repaired.

Brig Annandale Tucker, hence for Boston, was off Sandy Point 23d inst.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Friable, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst. for Cuba.

Brig Harry Stuart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Brig Clyde, Brown, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Brig Cesarovna, Morinoni, for Philadelphia, sailed from Patras 5th inst.

Brig Mary J. Williams, Lyons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 11th inst.

Schr J. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Providence 25th instant.

Schrs John Crockford, Briggs, and Westmoreland, Price, sailed from Providence 25th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.

Schr Kate Allen, hence for Danversport, at Edgartown 23d inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller Adams, hence, at Beverly, remained at Edgartown 24th inst.

Schr Theodore Dean, Phillips, hence, at Washington, D. C., 25th inst.

Schr Mail, Goslie, hence for North Carolina, at Norfolk 24th inst.

Schr Kedron, Eldridge, hence, at Norfolk 24th inst.

Schrs Ida L. Pierce, hence for Boston, and Porto Rico, Winthrop, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr Willie Willie Mowe, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr Amelia Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.

Schr Anna Edwards, hence, at Alexandria 24th inst.

Schr Alexander, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 23d inst.

A report having gained some circulation last week of the wreck or loss of the steamship Juniata, it affords us pleasure to state that the report is totally unfounded. A telegram from Havana, under date of 26th inst., states that the Juniata sailed from that port the preceding day at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Cornfield Point Lightvessel, Long Island Sound, has been furnished with a new fog bell, in the place of the one that was cracked, which will be rung in thick weather as usual.

The third-class Nun Buoy on Fort Point Reef, entrance to Penobscot river, Me., having disappeared from its moorings, its place will be supplied with a Spar Buoy for the winter season.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMITH, Assignee of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
9 24 thstu5t* Auditor.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfsm

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North SIXTH Street.
2mw[

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1[4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smihrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29]

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 A.M	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.
Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10 A.M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A.M	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P.M
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A.M	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8:30 and 9:50 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 and 9:50 A. M., and 3:00 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6:50 A. M., 12:50, and 5:30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
8 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

Captain H. CRAWFORD.
5 30 s tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; supe rior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·40.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8m WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADEL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

How Sworn Officers do their Duty.

EVERY now and then the curtain of political mystery is lifted, and the honest, simple-hearted public obtain a glance of how things are done behind the scenes. We hear a great deal about fraudulent naturalization—about the ease with which the foreigners recently arrived on our shores are enabled to obtain a vote. But as to how this result is accomplished, we, in common with thousands of our citizens, are almost entirely ignorant. When the law is read, and the numerous precautions which are thrown around the process of naturalization are considered, we can but wonder at the means resorted to to defraud the people. On Saturday the public were allowed a glance behind, and the manner in which the Democracy manage things was made clear. A more vile and systematic arrangement for defrauding the citizens of Philadelphia would be difficult to conceive.

The Supreme Court, through its Prothonotary, Mr. J. Ross Snowden, has the power of granting naturalization papers to foreigners. Before this can be done the applicant must be sworn, and a voter produced who will vouch under oath for the truth of the applicant's statements. When this is done the papers are signed by the Prothonotary, and given to the new citizen. Of course, the power which Mr. Snowden possesses is a great one, the duty is clearly marked, and in its exercise the utmost vigilance and strictest adherence to rule are required, as both a moral and legal obligation. Now we do not hesitate to say, after the revelations of Saturday, that the manner in which the important process of naturalization is conducted is not only careless in the extreme, but criminally wrong. Let us state how the case stands. By an accident—i there is such a thing as an accident—it came to the ears of certain Republican gentlemen that a German named Leckfeldt and a number of other low characters had been swearing as vouchers for foreigners about whom they know nothing. These scoundrels were arrested. A list of fourteen names was found on one of them, seven of whom had had papers made out. The evidence showed that a wholesale system of fraudulent papers had been inaugurated. Let us look at it. One witness, named Huninger, swore:—

"I was in the Rebel army from 1862 to 1865; Schnitzel asked me how long I had been in the country, and I told him; he asked me if I had my citizen paper; I said no, and he said I could get it without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497 N. Third street, to *a Democratic committee;* he put his name to a paper and paid ten cents, and got a ticket; we then came to the Court; Schnitzel also swore for George Meinich; he said taking an oath was nothing; at Leckfeldt's he said;—"I can swear fifty times for a glass of beer."

Another, named Mollock, swore:—

"I am forty-two years old; have been at Leckfeldt's *for fourteen days;* I came there from New York; a man named *Snyder swore that I resided here one year* immediately before I made the application; *I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since.*"

This is evidence of how the perjury was done. Is it not natural to ask if a proper performance of duty on the part of the *Democrat* who is Prothonotary, and the *Democrats who are clerks in his office,* could not have put some sort of check on this sort of fraud? Do we find them, when the crime is detected, doing what they can to secure its punishment? Let their evidence speak.

"Colonel J. Ross Snowden was examined, but he did not recognize any of the men. His duty was to *attach his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves of the Court, and he admitted that his name might possibly be attached to some of them without their having been sworn to.* He also stated that the tipstaves were naturalizing persons while he was then in the Alderman's office, but qualified the statement by saying there was a Judge on the bench.

"Thomas B. Worrall sworn—I am crier of the Supreme Court; I or Mr. Schell swear the petitioners and vouchers, *but do not mark the papers so that we can recognize them; I have administered in the last ten days from two to four thousand oaths.*"

Under the circumstances of the case, we would like to know what protection there is afforded against fraudulent naturalization to the most unlimited extent? Mr. Snowden confesses that he delegates the high authority vested in him to the irresponsible office of crier and tipstave, and that it is not impossible that his signature might be affixed to papers without any oath having been administered at all. This condition of affairs is frightful. It is a premium on fraud. It is opening wide the door for perjury and crime. It is necessary for the safety of the people of this Commonwealth that this mode of procedure be stopped, and, if it is not, that the officials who thus neglect their duty be punished by removal from office. Mr. Snowden is acting with a negligence which is criminal, and we are astonished beyond measure that a gentleman of his standing should so far forget what is due to his oath of office. We hope that immediate and summary measures will be taken to stop this course of wholesale oaths, of attesting affidavits by the pound of paper, without the officer knowing what he is signing. It is a disgrace to those engaged in it, and a crime against the honest and qualified voters of Philadelphia.

THE GERMANS have a phrase, "Krieg in Krieg," or War in War, but the Democratic party may well boast of the ingenuity it has shown in variations upon the same theme. It can freely claim the invention of the two mottoes—Peace in War and War in Peace. The selection of candidates seems to have been made to suit, for its proposed President has shown himself the advocate of "Peace in War," and the proposed Vice-President has been zealously preaching "War in Peace."

"Boys in Blue."

THE Democratic party is powerless without a portion of the soldiers' vote. This fact is so patent to all their leaders that from the first they have not gainsaid it. But they are laboring under a difficulty in this connection which would intimidate any man who had not espoused a cause utterly desperate. The platform adopted at the Tammany Convention on the 7th of July last ignored the fruits of the war. It was, to all intents and purposes, a mere reiteration of the Chicago platform of 1864, in which the war was emphatically pronounced a failure. On that platform, and with George B. McClellan for a candidate, the Democracy appealed to the people and to the army. Decided as was the rebuke then administered to them by the people at large, the almost unanimous repudiation which they received at the hands of the loyal soldiery demonstrated the faithfulness of the army, and the utter futility of placing upon it any reliance for support thereafter on a platform of this character. Being unable to meet the Chicago platform of 1868 by any half-way issue; comprehending fully the fact that, if two candidates avowing essentially the same principles should go before the people, the one who became the standard-bearer of the party which preserved the Union would be certain of securing the support of the loyal North in preference to the one allied to the party of obstruction; it appeared necessary and expedient to the Democratic leaders that they should join issue with the Republican platform in a square and open way. Hence they come before the people in the present contest on a platform which ignores the fruits of the war for the Union; which practically declares it to have been a failure; which pronounces the Congressional policy of reconstruction "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void;" and which repudiates the just and lawfully-incurred obligations of the Government. This platform was dictated by the unrepentant Rebels, headed by Wade Hampton, who held seats in the Convention; it was framed with the express view of receiving the support of the Confederate soldiers; it could anticipate no countenance whatever from the army of the Union, save from such members of it as were willing to repudiate their record and to march arm-in-arm with the men whose hands are still reeking with the blood of their comrades, in a new crusade against the integrity of the nation and the cause of liberty, justice, and truth.

Placed on this platform, the Democratic journals and orators have systematically, from the opening of the campaign, heaped upon the General of the Army and his followers the most unstinted and slanderous abuse. The men who fought and bled in behalf of the loyal cause have been denounced in the most unmeasured terms. They have been taunted with their devotion to justice, liberty, and equality; they have been pursued with all the resources of opprobrium at the command of their detractors; they have been arraigned for the crime of high treason against the nation, because they would not forget and forego the past, and join hand-in-hand with their late antagonists upon the field of battle, in the attempt of the latter to regain possession and control of the Government which they essayed in vain to destroy.

In this bitter crusade it has been reserved for the Democracy of Pennsylvania to take the lead, and in downright vindictiveness and maliciousness to distance all competitors. In proof of this we have only to reproduce the following despicable document, which, in accordance with the request at the end, is being given currency by the Democratic journals of the State and country:—

"Caution to the Democrats of this and adjoining States:—A so-called Soldiers' Convention is to be held in this city, under the auspices of the radical party, on the 1st and 2d of October. The additional assessment of voters is to be made on the same days. From information in our possession, it is believed that the convention was appointed for that time with a view to bring here persons from other places, falsely pretending to be soldiers, and to assess and vote them in this city.

"Our friends in this and other States are earnestly requested to furnish us, at the earliest possible moment, the name and description of every man leaving their respective localities to attend the convention, in order that he may be identified should it be attempted to register or vote him. The fraud contemplated may thus be prevented, and those who attempt to perpetrate it brought to punishment.

"WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
"Chairman State Central Committee of Penna.
"SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
"Chairman Joint Committee of Organization for city of Philadelphia.
"Democratic papers please copy."

The State Central Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors of Pennsylvania have promptly met this wretched appeal to passion and hate by the publication of an address, which will be found on another page of this paper. The issue has been squarely met and fairly refuted, and every intelligent voter should read and reflect upon the response. But this scathing rebuke will not be the only one which Mr. Wallace's vile slander will encounter. Philadelphia in the past has made an enviable record for hospitality and loyalty, which this week is destined to be cast into the back ground. The people of this city will welcome the loyal soldiers and sailors whom they have invited to their homes in a way that will put to shame the Hampton-Democracy of the State. This welcome will be unstinted in generosity and enthusiasm—a generous and enthusiastic outgoing of true and loyal hearts which have not yet permitted the past and its memories to slumber. Mr. Wallace, the author of the slander, stands before the people of the city and State convicted of the very crime which he seeks to fasten upon the men who cast aside all the endearing ties of home in behalf of the national safety, who bore the brunt of the battle, and reckoned their lives as naught in the scale. The resort to this device on the part of the Pennsylvania Democracy is but a part of the disreputable record which they have made during the past few months. It will serve but to add to the weight of opprobrium under which they will sink into obvivion.

OBITUARY.

Robert P. King.

Last evening there died in our city one of the biggest-hearted, most social, and honest citizens that Philadelphia possessed. Robert P. King, of the firm of King & Baird, breathed his last. To those who knew him, it almost idle to write a panegyric. He was a politician of the school of politics which were honorable. He mingled in the arena only to keep it pure. He held it the duty of the citizen to take his part in the details, and he wielded a commanding influence in his ward, and wielded it always in the cause of purity. He was a stern and devoted loyalist. Throughout all the war he was among the foremost and most consistent Republicans. Socially he was genial in the extreme. "Big-hearted" is the best adjective we can suggest. United with dozens of organizations, he mingled in them only to promote the good feeling and friendship which should characterize man and man. He was in every respect a model citizen and a true friend. The numbers who lament his death attest how near he was to the hearts of those who knew him. Mr. King had been ill for about two weeks of typhoid fever, and it was thought at one time that he would recover, but yesterday morning he grew worse rapidly, and at 6 o'clock last evening he passed away from earth.

Mr. King was born in Philadelphia on the 3d of April, 1815. He entered the china store of Messrs. Reed & Gray when he was thirteen years of age, and worked there for two years, when he was indentured to the printing business. On the 5th of December he started business for himself, in connection with Mr. Alexander Baird, and the firm of King & Baird has been well known for the last thirty years. Mr. King was at one time a staunch Whig, and when the Republican party was called into being he became a warm advocate of its principles. Mr. King interested himself much in political affairs, without ever being a seeker after office. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and in 1854 he was elected to the same position for six years, under the Consolidation act. Two years of this term Mr. King acted as President of the Board. In 1860 Mr. King represented the Republican party as Presidential elector for the Second Congressional District, and in 1864 he represented the First Congressional District in the same capacity.

In 1863 Councils elected him a member of the Bounty Fund Commission, and the Commissioners elected him President. Mr. King was an active Mason, and was Past Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., a member of Philadelphia Chapter, No. 169, and Philadelphia Encampment, No. 2. He was also connected with the Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.; the American Protestant Association; the Philadelphia Typographical Society, and the Philadelphia Press Club; and he was an honorary member of the Diligent, Resolution, and Phœnix Hose Companies, and the Washington Greys and Grey Reserves. Mr. King was a member of various other business, benevolent, and political organizations. In fact he was interested in all public matters, and as an active business man, a large-minded and liberal citizen, and a pleasant, genial gentleman, he will be much mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Robert W. Barnard.

Mr. Robert W. Barnard, Sr., died on Saturday afternoon, in the 69th year of his age, after an illness of one week. Mr. Barnard was a printer by trade, and for over thirty years he was connected with the *Inquirer* as foreman. In 1860 he became the senior partner in the firm of Barnard & Jones, in Minor street, and as such carried on the printing business for a number of years. He was subsequently appointed to a position in the Revenue service, which he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Barnard was one of the originators of the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

Charles H. Graffen.

It is with profound regret that we are compelled to announce the sudden demise of Mr. Charles H. Graffen, for some time one of the attaches of the *Sunday Mercury*, who departed this life early this morning, at the residence of his parents, No. 537 Pine street. This intelligence will carry sorrow and a sense of desolation to many a heart, for his geniality of temper and social qualities had won for him many and steadfast friends. He had for many years been connected with the press of this city as correspondent and editorial assistant, and by the industry and ability he had manifested in his various and arduous labors had won a creditable reputation. For many years prior to the Rebellion the deceased was connected with the *Sunday Dispatch*, for which he contributed a column known as Religious Intelligence. At the breaking out of the war he was employed by the New York *Herald* as army correspondent, and remained as such until its close. On returning to the city, he identified himself with the *Mercury*, and continued the column of Religious Intelligence, but was more prominently known as the base-ball editor. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was one of the originators of the Press Club in this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HIGH Street, Germantown.—Anniversary Services will be held on Saint Michael's Day, to-morrow, the 29th inst., as follows:—
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rev. CYRUS F. KNIGHT, of Boston, Mass.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Offertories at both Services in aid of the School Building Fund.
Trains leave the Depot, at Ninth and Green streets, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. 1t*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The public inauguration of CHARLES J. STILLE, LL. D., the newly elected Provost of the University, will take place on WEDNESDAY Next, 30th instant, at 12 M., at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Provost will deliver an address on that occasion.
The Alumni of the University and the public generally are invited to be present.
Tickets entitling the holders to secured seats may be obtained at the University, Trumpler's Music Store, and, on Wednesday only, at the Academy of Music.
Music by the Germania Orchestra. 9 28 2t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 26th instant, and open Oct. 1.
9 25 5t THOS. B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock Noon.
9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27 mwfL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SIC TRANSIT.—THE SICKEST TRANSIT we know of is a transition from PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," to any of the would-be rivals of that refreshing and entrancing perfume. The only merit they possess is that their effluvium quickly fades; on the other hand, the fragrance of the great national perfume is ineffaceable. Sold by all druggists. 1t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1868.
In accordance with an act of Assembly, the citizens are hereby notified of the places of holding the EXTRA ASSESSMENT for the year 1868 (October Election).
The Assessors will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue until 7 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Thursday, Oct. 1, and Friday, Oct. 2.
First Ward—At Michael Gibbons', S. E. corner of Eighth and Tasker streets.
Second Ward—At Francis Morgan's, N. W. corner of Eighth and Carpenter streets.
Third Ward—At Lewis Dennis's, S. E. corner Fifth and Queen streets.
Fourth Ward—At Adam Baheer's, No. 712 Passyunk road.
Fifth Ward—At Robert Winslow's, No. 328 South Fifth street.
Sixth Ward—At William Leach's, No. 310 Cherry street.
Seventh Ward—At Michael O'Malley's, S. W. corner of seventeenth and Addison streets.
Eighth Ward—At William McCourt's, S. W. corner Twelfth and Locust streets.
Ninth Ward—At Daniel B Beitler's No. 1619 Market street.
Tenth Ward—At James McLaughlin's, N. W. corner Bread and Race streets.
Eleventh Ward—At James Conlogue's, N. W. corner Front and Pegg streets.
Twelfth Ward—At Joseph Edward's, No. 613 N. Fifth street.
Thirteenth Ward—At John Welbank's N. W. corner Rugan and Callowhill streets.
Fourteenth Ward—At Jacob Haubert's, N. E. corner Spring Garden and Twelfth streets.
Eighteenth Ward—At George Hensler's, N. E. corner Fifteenth and Brown streets.
Fifteenth Ward—At Christian Germ's, No. 2102 Coates street.
Nineteenth Ward—At John Barger's, No. 333 Poplar street.
Seventeenth Ward—At John Henderson's, N. W. corner Front and Master streets.
Eighteenth Ward—At George W. Simon's, No. 522 Richmond street.
Nineteenth Ward—At Benjamin Rodgers', S. E. corner Frankford road and Adams street.
Nineteenth Ward—At John Godwin's, S. W. corner Front and Diamond streets.
Twentieth Ward—At Joseph Mountain's, N. W. corner Kurtz and Poplar streets.
Twentieth Ward—At John Fox's, S. W. corner Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
Twenty-first Ward—At Arnold Highley's, Ridge, above Green Lane, on September 30th.
Twenty-first Ward—At Alexander McBride's, corner Main and Cotton streets, on October 1st and 2d.
Twenty-second Ward—At Barbara Roop's, Main street, on September 30.
Twenty-second Ward—At General Wayne, Main and Washington streets, on October 1 and 2.
Twenty-third Ward—At F. C. Michener's, Main street, Holmesburg, on September 30.
Twenty-third Ward—At George S. Clayton's, Cedar Hill, on October 1.
Twenty third Ward—At Elijah Hoffman's, Fox Chase, on October 2.
Twenty-third Ward—At J. Frederick Wiseman's, No. 42-2 Frankford road.
Twenty-fourth Ward—At John Mar's, Lancaster avenue and Haverford street.
Twenty-fourth Ward—At James Ward's, Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street.
Twenty-fifth Ward—At Charles F. Jones', Rising Sun Hotel, Sept. 30.
Twenty-fifth Ward—At James Sullivan's, Richmond and Somerset streets, October 1.
Twenty-fifth Ward—At Conrad Schaut's, Harrowgate, October 2.
Twenty-sixth Ward—At Smith Furloughs., S. W. corner of Broad and Shippen streets.
Twenty-seventh Ward—At James Reilly's, Darby road, near Gray's lane, September 30
Twenty-seventh Ward—At Benjamin Sharp's, No. 4252 Market street, October 1.
Twenty-seventh Ward—At William H. Morris', No. 3734 Market street, October 2.
Twenty-eighth Ward—At Antoine Gross', Broad street, above Montgomery, September 30.
Twenty-eighth Ward—At Mrs Lake's, Robin Hood, October 1.
Twenty-eighth Ward—At George Beck's, No. 3404 Germantown avenue, October 2.
DAVID P WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
JOHN F. BALLIER,
9 22tufm City Commissioners.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By request, Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D., will deliver his essay on "The Sunday School Teacher." Subject for discussion—"Should Non-Professors of Religion Teach in our Sabbath Schools?"
Nominations for officers will be made for the ensuing year.
Recitations by Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE.
Music furnished by JOHN T. SHELL, Esq.
The public are invited. 1t

ASTRONOMY.—EIGHT LECTURES ON Astronomy, fully illustrated, will be delivered by JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., in the Lecture Room of F. C. S., RACE Street, above Fifteenth, commencing September 30, at 4 P. M. An opportunity will be afforded the class of making telescopic observations. Tickets for the course, Two Dollars. Single lectures, 40 cents. 9 26 3t*

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Mental Dyspepsia.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 26 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
$ 28 10] Treasurer.

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock in the hall of the WECCACOE ENGINE HOUSE, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." The Ladies' Committee will please attend. 9 24 2t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 26, 1868.
The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at the Philadelphia Post Office, TUESDAY, September 29, 1868, at 7 A. M.
1t HENRY H BINGHAM, P. M.

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING.

Ring out the intelligence!
Open the door;
The people are coming
As never before;
The public are rushing,
With rapturous burst
Of joy to our opening,
OCTOBER THE FIRST.

Great piles of Chinchillas,
And Cheviot Sacks,
And Overcoat Beavers,
For clever folks' backs;
And, while he's about it,
Each father enjoys
Getting coats, vests, and trowsers
For all of his boys.

So low are the prices!
As almost to shock
The crowds of folks pressing
To look at the stock,—
So great the inducements,
That good people—all,
Are running for clothing,
To our GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY PAY THEIR REGARDS TO THE PUBLIC,

Inviting the Soldiers, the Sailors, and everybody else to come and buy just as much FALL CLOTHING as they want.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West Philadelphia, will rent, with Board, handsome apartments en suite or single. House replete with every convenience. Address L. G. W., Philadelphia Post-Office. 9 25 3t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 29 5p

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

HON. THOMAS J. DURANT,
OF LOUISIANA,
SENATOR J. W. PATTERSON,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON MONDAY EVENING, September 28,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. 9 25 2t

TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the dark days of the Rebellion the brave and patriotic men of the land rallied to the defense of our Flag and the preservation of the National Life! They saved the life of the nation, and thousands of those brave men are again coming to Philadelphia from the East and the West, from the North and from the South, to testify their love and admiration for their former brave companions; and shall we not again provide for their comfort while here, as we did before, and thus assure these brave men that we are not unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe them for their patriotic services? Loyal citizens who are disposed to contribute for this purpose can send their contributions to either of the following members of the Finance Committee:—
THOMAS G. HAND, Third and Walnut streets.
JOHN RICE, No. 129 South Seventh street.
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, corner Sixth and Walnut streets.
SAMUEL B. FALES, No. 707 Vine street.
JOSEPH W. BULLOCK, No. 49 Front street.
J. W. M. NEWLIN No. 419 Locust street.
And those citizens who desire to contribute supplies of any kind for this purpose, such as Bread, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, etc., will please notify any of the following members of the Committee on Supplies:—
J. B. RONEY, No. 210 South Fourth street.
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Water and Chesnut streets.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS, No. 141 South Front st.
A. P. COLESBERRY, Bank of North America.
JOHN C. DARRAGH, No. 312 South Wharves.
EDWARD GREBLE, Chesnut st., above Fifteenth.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Market street, below Eleventh.
A. BARROWS, No. 1106 Spring Garden street.
EVAN RANDOLPH, No. 115 Chesnut street.
P. H. TENBROOK, No. 3 South Water street.
Citizens making contributions of either money or supplies are requested to do so *immediately*, as "THE VETERANS" are to be in our city on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week. We are happy to state that before any committees were organized, a voluntary contribution of 500 loaves of bread was tendered by Mr. B. FULLER, and sugar and coffee by E. C. KNIGHT & CO., and we trust these will be followed by the contributions of every patriotic citizen of Philadelphia to this laudable object.
NATIONAL HALL in MARKET Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, will be open on TUESDAY for the reception of such provisions as citizens desire to donate.
The following committee on reception was appointed:—
SAMUEL B. FALES, Chairman,
ABAD BARROWS,
Dr. ELIAB WARD,
HENRY PERKINS,
THOMAS C. HAND,
HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman.
ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary. 1t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION,
OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.
The citizens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebellion munificently supplied provisions to our Comrades of the Army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds; who generously supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means nobly sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union—are now requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention, at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought.
SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. BODINE,
JAMES W. LATTA,
9 26 4t Committee on Flags, Decorations, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The undersigned, a committee appointed to give proper effect to a series of resolutions regarding the entertainment of the visiting "BOYS IN BLUE," on October 1 and 2, recommend the following action:—
First. As the accommodations in this city will not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the large number of soldiers who will meet on October 1 and 2, and as a number of citizens have expressed a desire to entertain some of these brave defenders at their private residences, therefore we request the members of the Republican Invincibles, and other citizens who can accommodate one or more soldiers, to furnish their address to this committee.
Second. Members and citizens can obtain all necessary information by applying on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at the Club headquarters, after 10 A. M., MORNING POST BUILDING.
WM. McMICHAEL,
A. P. BENNETT,
ALEX. C. COLESBERRY,
A. W. LYMAN,
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
9 28 2t Committee.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 10.
I. The meeting at BROAD and FITZWATER Streets, Second Congressional District, having been postponed until THIS EVENING, the Club will assemble at 7 o'clock P. M., sharp, for parade to assist at this demonstration.
II. This being the only Congressional meeting of the Second District, a full turnout is earnestly requested.
By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 1t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER NO. 11.
I. The Club will assemble TUESDAY, September 29, 1868, at 5:30 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Quaker town, Pa.
II. Tickets for the round trip (including fare via Union P. R. R. from and to Chesnut street), 75 cents. For sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., 29th instant.
III. Citizens, not members of the Club, are invited to participate. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation.
IV. EVERY TORCH belonging to the Club MUST BE RETURNED to headquarters for this demonstration.
By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 26 3t

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. EDGAR M. CHIPMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.
EDWIN H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 9 25 4t

GRANT AND COLFAX, FOURTEENTH WARD.
The Club will assemble at 6½ o'clock sharp, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, for parade.
By order of the Club, JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE G. LOUDEN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW. } Secretaries. 9 28 3t

GRANT, COLFAX, KELLEY, AND TYNDALE!
FIFTEENTH WARD
GRAND MASS MEETING AND FLAG RAISING
TWENTY-SECOND and CALLOWHILL Sts.,
On MONDAY Evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Workingmen, Rally Around your Standard Bearer!
The Meeting will be addressed by
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Captain DAMON Y. KILGORE,
M. R. WARRINER, Esq.,
J. T. PRATT, Esq.,
JAMES B. RONEY Esq.,
HENRY HUHN, Esq.,
By order Ward Executive Committee.
R. M. EVANS,
9 26 2t Chairman of Committee on Meetings.

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HATS A

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. F. W. Lander.

Among the names of the few really eminent actresses now upon the American stage, that of Mrs. F. W. Lander (Jean M. Davenport) is certainly entitled to the first position. In the higher walks of tragedy and comedy she is equally at home, and the fame and popularity which she has won are legitimate tributes to her abilities and cultivation as an artist and her private worth as a most estimable lady. Both personally and professionally she is an ornament to the stage, and her appearance at the Walnut Street Theatre during the present and next week in a series of her best personations will afford rare pleasure to many admirers of the best styles of dramatic art.

Jean M. Davenport was born at Wolverhampton, England, on the 3d of May, 1829. Her father was originally a lawyer, but his tastes and inclinations predisposed him to the drama, and he accordingly left the bar for the stage. He became the manager of the Richmond Theatre, and his daughter Jean made her first appearance there in 1837, when only eight years of age. The character in which she made her *debut* was the "Little Pickle," in a piece variously known as the *Managers' Daughter*, the *Spoiled Child*, and the *Young Actress*. Jean made a hit in this part, as she also did in that of *Richard the Third*. She was the first representative of the hump-backed tyrant that appeared upon the boards of the Richmond Theatre after the death of Edmund Kean, and the hat she wore was one which that great actor had been accustomed to wear in the same part. After her *debut* she appeared with success in the principal cities of England and Ireland for a couple of years, and in 1839 she was brought to the United States. She made her first appearance in this country at the old National Theatre in Leonard street, New York, which was at that time under the management of the late James W. Wallack. She played a series of "star" engagements in other cities, and in 1842 she returned to Europe, where she sojourned for several years in France and Italy, for the purpose of completing her education. In Paris she studied music under one of the best masters, and the talent which she manifested for the art was so great that it was a matter of discussion with herself and her friends whether she should not forsake the dramatic for the operatic stage. Her final choice, however, was in favor of the drama, and she zealously applied herself to the cultivation of her powers and to the study of the best models. In 1845 she again appeared upon the London stage, at the Olympic Theatre, and played Shakespeare's "Juliet," "Julia" in the *Hunchback*, the "Countess" in *Love*, and other characters of like importance. She speedily became a favorite with the public, but a serious illness compelled her to retire from the stage in the midst of an unusually successful season. Absence from the public gaze, however, did not diminish her popularity, and when she returned to the stage she was complimented by a testimonial benefit, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London. In 1846 she went to Holland with an English company, and remained for about two years, and her refined and elegant style of acting excited much enthusiasm among all classes. In 1848 Miss Davenport made her *debut* as a public reader in England. Fanny Kemble had not then taken up this line of art, and Miss Davenport therefore had the field to herself. Her first reading was given in Oxford, but she afterwards gave entertainments in the other principal British cities. She was the first reader of Shakespeare since the time of Mrs. Siddons who was competent to interpret the works of the great poet, and her performances attracted large audiences of the best classes of society. In 1849 Miss Davenport came to the United States for a second time, and the successes which she achieved determined her to reside here in future. The death of her father, in July, 1851, rendered it necessary for her to return to England to settle the affairs of his estate, which task being accomplished, she again crossed the Atlantic, and made a decided impression by her performance of the parts of 'Peg Woffington," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," the "Countess," "Letitia Hardy," and "Camille." In 1855 she visited California, and since then she has been to England twice.

On the 30th of October, 1860, Miss Davenport was married to Frederick West Lander, at San Francisco, and she retired from the stage. Mr. Lander was at that time a civil engineer, and a Government agent for pacifying the Indians in the Western Territories. When the Rebellion broke out Mr. Lander offered his services to the Government, and was made a Brigadier-General. A high-toned gentleman and a brave and honorable soldier, General Lander left an unsullied memory when he fell in battle on the 3d of March, 1862. His widow, instead of wasting her soul in impotent grievings for his loss, devoted herself with ardor to the cause to which her husband's life had been sacrificed. She organized an efficient corps of nurses, and until the end of the war she exerted herself to relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army.

In February, 1863, Mrs. Lander made her reappearance on the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, in the drama of *Mesalliance*. Ristori introduced a new line of characters soon after, and her signal triumphs revived the interest of the public in the best forms of dramatic art. Mrs. Lander took advantage of the *furore* which was created by Ristori's acting, and she made her first appearance as "Elizabeth," in an excellent adaptation of Giacometti's drama, at the National Theatre, Washington, in April, 1867. Since then she has performed "Elizabeth," "Mary Stuart," "Medea," and other of Ristori's *roles*, in all the principal cities of the United States, and the remarkable merits of her personations are universally acknowledged. Mrs. Lander will perform "Marie Antoinette" for the first time during her present engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre.

Musical Notes.

—An old opera by Rossini, entitled *Pietra de Paragone* (the *Touchstone*), has been revived at the Pagliano Theatre, Florence, but without much success. The overture is said to be fine, and the rest of the opera only so-so. It was not a success.

—Mr. Bateman's combined opera bouffe companies, including Mad'lles Tostee, Irma, and Lambele, Messrs. Aujac, Decre, Thatee, and Duchesne, will open at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, on Monday, October 5.

—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will make her first appearance in New York, since her return from Europe, on the 19th of October.

—The King of Italy has bestowed upon Mercadante, the musical composer, the Order of Merit. This order confers nobility, and it is only granted to the most distinguished persons in civil life.

—Auber is at work on a new opera. He will complete his eighty-ninth year in January.

—Amusements are dull in New Orleans, and the performances of two minstrel companies are the only attractions in the dramatic or musical line that the inhabitants of the Crescent City are at present able to support.

—Mr. Hooley, in addition to his establishments in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, will shortly open the Odeon in Williamsburg, which he has recently purchased for $47,000.

Dramatic Notes.

—Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement in Detroit this evening, during which he is expected to appear as "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "Brutus," "Richard III," "Benedick," and "Claude Melnotte."

—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is playing "Sam" at present in St. Louis.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Jarratt & Palmer's ballet troupe will appear this and every evening during the present week in the spectacular drama of *Undine*. The piece will only run for one week, as the troupe is engaged to appear in New York.

AT THE ARCH six standard comedy performances are on the bills for the present week. This evening Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of *Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are* will be given, in which Mrs. Drew, Miss Price, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. A. Everly, Mr. Mackay, Mr. James, and Mr. Wallis will appear. The afterpiece will be the *Loan of a Lover*, with Mr. Craig and Miss Fanny Davenport as "Peter Spyk" and "Gertrude."

AT THE WALNUT, Mrs. Lander will appear as "Elizabeth, Queen of England." Mrs. Lander will be supported by Mr. J. H. Taylor, who will personate the "Earl of Essex."

AT THE AMERICAN, the Gregory Family of acrobats and gymnasts will conclude their engagement after the present week.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, the laughable burlesque of *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be performed this evening.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES will open the season in Concert Hall on Thursday afternoon, October 8, with an attractive programme. Mendelssohn's celebrated "Reformation" symphony and Karl Hohnstock's "Grand Fest Overture," both new compositions, will be presented for the first time. The subscription price to the series of thirty concerts is placed at the low figure of $5. This will induce very many lovers and students of music to purchase season tickets, for, in addition to the great pleasure of hearing such superior music, there is much instruction to be derived. Many novelties are announced to be brought out during the season. The orchestra has been enlarged, and the *repertoire* freshly stocked with new importations from Europe.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTE THESE FACTS.—The object of this article is to call the attention of the feeble and ailing to *themselves*. Ordinarily, business, pleasure, in short almost everything in this sublunary world obtains more consideration than the preservation of that blessing with which nothing earthly should be put in comparison, viz.:—*health*. This is a dangerous season, and it does not find the human system in the best condition to defy its perils. To use a homely phrase, the torrid summer weather "takes the starch out of people," and leaves them limp and languid. The fires of vitality burn low. The naturally feeble are unusually depressed—the naturally strong are not as vigorous as they might be. Seven-eighths of the community feel more or less the influence of the atmospheric changes which produce the malarious diseases common in October and November. It is as a protective against the effects of these changes that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have obtained no small portion of their celebrity. The GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC OF THE AGE is not only a specific for Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and Nervous Complaints, but also a preventive of malarious epidemics. Whoever wishes to be insured against an attack of intermittent or remittent fever (both of which prevail to a melancholy extent all over the country), will do well to resort, without delay, to this famous invigorating and antibilious specific. Quinine has had its day. It leaves a sting behind, and physicians are beginning to discard it. But HOSTETTER'S BITTERS become more popular and command a vaster sale with each successive season, *simply because they produce a better medicinal effect than any of the powerful poisons used as tonics*, and are at once a safe and palatable preparation.

WE understand that Mr. Jobson, formerly consulting surgeon and dentist to the royal family of England, is at present in this city, and that during his stay (at No. 614 Washington Square) he may be consulted by those requiring aid or instruction in the profession with which he has been so long associated. We believe he intends to introduce here the celebrated remedies of his distinguished colleagues in the royal household—Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Henry Halford, and the great Dr. Abercrombie, author of "The Intellectual Powers"—for gout, rheumatism, indigestion, consumption, and all impurities of the complexion, as well as the remarkable medicine, the Tokos, discovered by him in Australia, the long-sought antidote to the deadly bite of the cobra di capello, and the most powerful restorative known.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

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A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

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DELICATE MACHINERY.—As machinery will not work without being lubricated, so it is with the human system, which is the most delicate piece of machinery in existence, and requires aid in the operation of its different functions. The "Wine Bitters" will afford that aid in a greater degree than any ever before offered to the public. Sold by Druggists.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

FIRST GRAND OPENING DAY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.

Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.

Drop in in the course of the day even if you can stay but a minute and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RASER—LIPPINCOTT.—August 30, 1868, at Wharton Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1236 S. Fourth street, by Rev. J. B. Maddux, THOMAS J. RASER to EMMA LIPPINCOTT, both of this city.

STANGER—HIGGS.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., Mr. ADAM C. STANGER to Miss ANNIE E. HIGGS, both of Frankford. No cards.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On Saturday afternoon, September 26, after a short illness, ROBERT W. BARNARD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Philadelphia Typographical Society; Templar Lodge, No. 258 I. O. of O. F., Franklin Division, No. 5, S. of T.; and Pennsylvania Union Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 Christian street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Ebenezer M. E. Church.

GRAFFEN.—Suddenly, this morning at 5 o'clock, CHARLES H. GRAFFEN, in the 35th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KING.—On September 27, ROBERT P. KING, in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

KIRKE.—Friday, September 25, at his late residence, the Rev. GEORGE KIRKE, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from St. James' Church, Downingtown, Pa., Wednesday, September 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives, Clergy generally, and friends of the family are respectfully invited. Services at 2 30 precisely. Train leaves Thirty-first and Market street (Pennsylvania Railroad), at 11 40 A. M.

MACPHERSON—EDWARDS.—On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Harbaugh, Dr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON to CATHERINE, daughter of the late John Edwards, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Begley, all of this city. No cards. (New York and London papers please copy.)

PEARSON.—On the 27th instant, RICHARD W., son of Mary and the late Morris Pearson, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 909 N. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. (Reading and Washington papers please copy.)

ROTAN.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of William Rotan, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 225 Richmond street, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MERIDIAN SUN LODGE, No. 188, A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, at 1½ o'clock on TUESDAY afternoon, the 29th instant, to attend the funeral of Brother JAMES R. KELLEY.
By order of the W. M.
WILLIAM D. SHUBERT, Secretary.

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Dr. G. W. Blaydes, of Jericho Ky., under date of Aug 26, says:—"I have used up the box of FRESH MEAT CURE I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess IT HAS SURPASSED ANYTHING I HAVE EVER TRIED IN CONSUMPTION."

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All new choice styles of the season's manufacture, ranging in price from $1 to $12.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, FROM 25c. TO $4 50.
We invite particular attention to our stock this season, as it has been selected with a great deal of care from the stocks of the largest and best New York and Philadelphia importers, and is one of the best stocks of fancy and staple Dry Goods in this city,
OUR PRICES
We will guarantee to be
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. 1t

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
BLANKETS.
COARSE QUALITIES.
MEDIUM QUALITIES.
FINE QUALITIES.
EXTRA FINE QUALITIES.
Large assortment, all sizes, at low prices.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
All sizes and qualities, $3 50 to $20.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crashes,
Large assortment of all qualities, at low prices.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CANTON FLANNELS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, TICKINGS, and DRILLS,
Of all the best makes, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES
RED, WHITE, AND GREY PLAID and TWILLED WOOL FLANNELS,
All widths and qualities, at low prices.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
A large assortment of NEW STYLES, suitable for Men's and Boys' wear, from 50 cents to $11.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.
WATER PROOF CLOAKING CLOTHS, $1 to $1 75
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.
NEW STYLE SKIRTS.
PARIS "LA BELLE"
AND
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE
GORHAM PLATE

DRY GOODS.
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION RARE BARGAINS IN
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
1 case Elegant Plain Silks, new shades, at $1·95.
Good Black Silks at $2 and $2·15.
Very Rich Black Silks, at $3 and $3·50.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 50 cents.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 75 cents.
1 case Very Rich Epinglines, $1·50.
1 case Silk Chain Epinglines, $1·75.
Rich Chamelien Poplins, 50 and 75 cts.
Rich Silk Serges, 50 cents.
Very Elegant New Wool Plaids, 75 cents.
1 lot American Delaines, 16 cents.
We are determined to keep our stock of
DRESS GOODS
So large and attractive, and the price of every article so low, as to make it the interest of every lady to make our Establishment her Headquarters for Shopping 1t
SHAWLS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
OPENED THIS DAY
FRESH LOTS OF
Broche Long Shawls,
Broche Square Shawls,
Paisley Long and Square Shawls,
Misses' Blanket Shawls.
LARGE LOTS OF
BLANKET SHAWLS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
VELVETEENS FOR SUITS.
Blue Velveteens,
Brown Velveteens,
Black Velveteens,
Violet Velveteens.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
Best makes of LYONS SILK VELVETS AT AS LOW PRICES as many inferior makes are now being offered in the market.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,
9 28 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINES
OF
RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS
FOR
MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. H & D. STERN,
9 23 wfm1m No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.
Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm2t4

CLARK & BIDDLE
GORHAM PLATE

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:

Catalonia is quiet.

The news of a battle between the royal army under Parvez and the insurgents under Serrano was momentarily expected, as at the last account the hostile forces were nearing each other.

Salamancos had sent to Queen Isabella, by General Concha, praying that the young Prince of Austurias might go to the capital and assume the government of the nation.

The Queen refused, and returned a reply that the Prince should not rule a people of robbers and assassins.

PARIS, Sept. 26, evening.—The official newspapers of Spain say that the movement against the government is abortive.

LONDON, Sept. 26, evening.—It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only waits the signal for rebellion. The Queen abdicates in favor of her son, the Prince of Austurias. General Parma is master of Cadiz.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—No official dispatches have been received from Madrid since Friday. The following accounts come from other sources:

The revolution in Spain is the result of a union of the constitutional, moderate and liberal parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement because unpaid, and the greater portion of the army became indignant at the exile of its favorite generals. The Church, bound by every tie to the Queen, resists the movement, and holds the masses in check. The insurrection extends throughout the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Grenada, Valencia, Alicante, Algesiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, Laguno, Almeria and Oviedo, and many armed bands have appeared in the provinces of Huesca, Zoragoza, Teruel and Navarre.

General Paira has arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops are deserting in large numbers and he was obliged to stop and wait for reinforcements from Badajos and Ciudad Real, which at the last accounts had not yet reached him. The province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen. In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and the railroads torn up.

The official journals of Paris, reflecting the feelings of the Emperor, are apprehensive of the effect of a great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement; but it is generally believed here that the revolution will be successful and will result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably in the accession of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne.

A dispatch from Paris says that General Prim, with a fleet of iron-clads, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 27, evening.—Official dispatches from Madrid, received to-night, contain the following:

The rebel forces, under General Serrano, and the royal army, under Novalichez, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. Novalichez asks for reinforcements.

General Prim is not well received by the other rebel generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation.

The Spanish government has received reports that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy, in the province of Alicante.

Madrid remains quiet. No revolutionary demonstrations have been made in the northeastern provinces.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The Gazette confirms the report that insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaga, Bejar and Alcoy (?) have pronounced in favor of the revolution. The insurgents have again occupied Cordova, and destroyed the bridge over the Guadalquiver, and have also cut the railroad. Novaliches has arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova, and has sent for reinforcements. The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolutionary cause, declaring that they have risen to free Spain of oppression and a corrupt dynasty. It is rumored that the Balearic Islands have pronounced for the revolutionists.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The *Debats*, semi-official organ, says Roumania took no steps to prevent the recent disturbance in Bulgaria. The Sublime Porte has protested to the great European Powers, and will make every effort to preserve the empire.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—John Hays, American Charge d'Affaires ad interim, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday.

Count Andrussy, President of the Hungarian Ministry, has resigned on account of ill health.

BERNE, Sept. 26.—A request to send representatives to the Peace Congress, soon to assemble here, will be forwarded to the United States government, as well as to the different European nations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—There is much excitement in this city, occasioned by the receipt of the news of the total wreck of the Russian frigate Alexander Newski, off the town of Haabo-Ore, on the west coast of Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board the ill-fated ship. The latest dispatches, however, hold out strong hopes that all hands may be saved.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26, noon.—Dispatches have just been received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Grand Duke Alexis. The crew will in all probability be saved.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times of this morning has another article on the subject of the designs of the United States on Mexico. The Times would approve of the absorption of that country into the American Union if it could be assured of two things, viz: the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debts.

The case of Sarah Rachel Levison, better known as "Madam Rachel," who has been on trial for a long time here, for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Mary Tucker Borrodall of a large sum of money, has been determined by her being sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

NEW MARKET, Sept. 26.—This was the last day of the season. The first race for the Forlorn stakes, £100, was won by the Marquis of Hastings' St. Cecilia.

The second race, sweepstakes, was won by De Vere.

The third race, sweepstakes, £300 each, was won by Hermit.

The fourth race, sweepstakes, was won by Sir R. Bulkley's Martinique.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'Donohue in Tralee, John F. Maguire in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown the most sympathy with the late Fenian agitations have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. Alden, the present incumbent, is re-elected, by 520 majority. All the aldermen except one, and all the councilmen except two, are supporters of Alden. Thornberg carried but one ward—the Fifth. Both candidates are Republicans, and supporters of Grant and Colfax. The Democrats and conservatives united on Thornberg. The Press and Times, the leading Radical organ, supported Thornberg, who was also sustained by a large portion of the negro voters. During the afternoon the street in front of the Fourth ward pon was patrolled by a company of the 45th regulars.

A negro was stabbed and mortally wounded in the Sixth ward, but no other difficulty is reported.

From Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27.—William O'Hara, first Bishop of the See of Scranton, was installed to-day at St. Vincent de Paul's Cathedral. Bishops Wood, of Philadelphia, Lynch, of Charleston, and Shanahan, of Harrisburg, with numerous clergy, officiated on the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bancroft's Sheepskin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Department of State has been furnished with a copy of the diploma of LL. D. to George Bancroft, from the University of Bonn, in Germany, of which the following is a translation:

Let all who see this writing know that by the power and authority of the most mighty and august King William, the generous protector of the University of Frederick William, of Germany, delegated to its most excellent President, Henry Charles Ludolph Von Sybil, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of the School of the Liberal Arts, Professor of Writing, etc., etc., I, John Joseph Bavenbaud, Deacon of the Law Professors, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Red Eagle, etc., hereby confer upon the most noble, enlightened and excellent gentleman, George Bancroft, Ambassador from the United States of America to the King of Prussia and Plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, the most eminent historian of his country, and the perfector of a new covenant between the two continents, at this semi-centenary celebration of this University, the honored title of Doctor Utriusque Juris (LL. D.), with all its rights, privileges and immunities.

In testimony whereof I give this diploma, with the University seal and my signature, at Bonn, on the 4th day of August, 1868. [L. S.]

Arms for the Frontier.

It is understood that Lieutenant General Sherman has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens living along the Indian frontier, for their protection against further depredations of the savages.

Troops En Route for Tennessee.

The 29th Regiment United States Infantry, which has been on duty here for a year past, and numbers 800 men, passed over to Alexandria to-night to take passage for Nashville direct, via Knoxville and Chattanooga. On reaching Nashville they will be distributed to other points in Tennessee, in view of the approaching election. This reduces the garrison at Washington one half or one third.

Treasury Department.

It is stated in official quarters that Commissioner Rollins will take no further action with regard to the appointment of supervisors until the investigation before Commissioner Gutman shall have been terminated.

The Camilla Riot.

It is expected that the report of General Sibley on the Camilla riot will be received this week.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—In the Senate, the bill declaring negroes ineligible to office has been made the special order for Monday.

In the House, the Committee on the State of the Republic made a report, which was almost unanimously adopted. It says that the many issues which have agitated the country for years have been determined by the arbitrament of the sword. Georgia, in common with the people of other States composing the *de facto* government of the confederacy, acquiesced in the unavoidable consequences of the struggle. While believing it the right of the State to return to the Union on terms of equality with the other members of the Union, with the privileges and immunities of her citizens unimpaired and protected under the Constitution, her people acquiesced in the plan of reconstruction thought necessary and prescribed by the President, although the pains and penalties imposed on the best citizens were regarded as unjust and oppressive.

Passively yielding to the executive authority of the United States, the people of Georgia proceeded to organize a State government in harmony with and in obedience to the terms of the President's plan of reconstruction, complying with every condition of ratification, emancipation of the slaves, repudiation of the legal liabilities of the States, and recognition of the validity of the public debt of the United States. Reconstruction under the Congressional plan is an accomplished fact; our Representatives elected under and by virtue of that plan have been admitted into the Congress of the United States. We deprecate the highly inflammatory and violently abusive character of certain political publications and public speeches, which unduly inflame and excite the passions and prejudices of both races. We deprecate the criminal and false assertions in the public prints and in public addresses made for the express purpose of increasing the hostility of the negro race against the white race.

We deprecate the advice and suggestions given by men who, in many instances, are not identified with the interests of the State, which have induced the negroes to arm themselves for their defence in the exercise of rights and privileges which, it is falsely asserted, a majority of the white race desire to wrest from the negro race. We deprecate the fact, that men among us persistently pervert and exaggerate facts, and drawing upon imagination for material for publication, give to the world issues of falsehood, tending to produce abroad a false impression that there is little protection for person and property, and little security for life and liberty in this State. We assert that it is the purpose of the white people of this State faithfully to protect the negro race in the enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this State. We assert that there is no purpose on the part of the State to impair the constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble for the consideration of any matter, or to obstruct any portion of the people in the enjoyment of any other constitutional right or privilege.

The efforts to borrow money on the credit of the State of Georgia have been replied to as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—To ——, cashier, Atlanta, Ga: The negotiation proposed is one that, in calmer and happier times, we should have been glad to have entertained, but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions. J. L. WORTH,
Cashier National Park Bank.

Gen. Meade has returned from the north.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—C. Brandstetter, a German, who killed a rough named Thomas Cunningham, a few weeks since, in self defence, in Brooklyn, was to-day acquitted and discharged.

MRS. Lincoln sails for Liverpool on October 1.

The Rollins revenue conspiracy case was continued to-day by the examination of witnesses, but nothing material was elicited.

Police officers McCready and Shehan were to-day held in $1000 bail for trial on the charge of beating a citizen who refused to pay them black mail.

The National Labor Congress to-day voted a salary to its President.

The resolutions relative to emigration were explained as not being aimed against emigration, but against the Emigrant Aid Society, which is a monopoly, practically introducing white slavery into this country.

Mrs. Cady Stanton made a speech favoring emigration.

The President delivered the valedictory address, expressing the hope that the National Labor party will elect a President of the United States, and carry consternation into Wall street and Congress.

The Congress then adjourned *sine die*, to meet next year in Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The shipment of specie for Europe to-day was only about $13,000.

An Englishman, formerly a member of the Queen's Body Guard, was found in Hudson City, early this morning, with his neck broken, and is believed to have been murdered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A northeast storm has prevailed here to-day, and there was a small attendance at the churches.

A subscription has been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in South America at the banking house of Galway and Cosada, No. 104 Pearl street.

George Summers fell from a third-story window at the Astor House last night, and died soon afterwards.

A coal train at Newark to-night ran into a locomotive, completely wrecking the latter, and then crashing into a dwelling house on Spring street. Nathan Nichols, the engineer, was killed, and the conductor and two brakemen were injured.

TROY, Sept. 26.—A man named McDonold, supposed to have fallen out of a window at Gleason Hall, was found dead on the sidewalk this morning.

From Canada.

KINCONDINE, Canada, Sept. 26.—R. S. Thompson, a wealthy and much respected citizen, was crushed to death by the caving of a well to-day.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Mr. Sheppean, former professor of foreign literature in Caen, France, has arrived here to inquire into the educational systems of the United States and Canada.

The military works at Point Leke will suspend operations on October 3.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The Board of Agriculture has passed resolutions recommending the government to rescind the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle after October 1. The government is also requested to allow Mr. Cochrane to exhibit cattle at the Rochester fair.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The express robbery case came up again to-day. Judgment will be pronounced on Monday.

Memorials to the Dominion and Ontario governments to grant 1,000,000 acres of land in aid of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal are being largely and influentially signed here.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—The copyright act, imposing 12½ per cent. duty, ad valorem, on British copyrights reprinted in foreign countries and imported into Canada, goes into effect on September 28.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—The steamers Merritt and St. George collided off Indian Point yesterday. The former was cut down to within six inches of the water's edge, and returned here with her pumps working. The St. George was not much injured.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Governor Warmouth to-day vetoed the Civil Rights bill, raising thereby a perfect storm of denunciation from the negroes, at what they term his treachery to them and to the radical party.

The session of the House after the reception of the veto message was occupied chiefly by colored members in denouncing the Governor, one negro threatening him with impeachment, and repudiating him as no longer a member of the radical party. The white members of the Legislature are confident of sustaining the veto.

The following is the veto message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives: I return to the House of Representatives "an act to protect all persons in their public and civil rights" without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit: The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill, and sought to be enforced thereby, are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the constitution of the State. Even a foreigner not a citizen has the same right to travel and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color, except so far as relates to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to all persons perfect equality of civil and political rights, including the privilege of enforcing these rights in the Courts, and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure these rights to all persons.

The means, however, proposed by the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men. There is, and always ought to be, a broad line of demarcation fixed between a crime and the breach of obligation growing out of civil contracts; and we demoralize the public conscience, and confuse its conceptions of right and wrong, when we seek to obliterate so evident a distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be until public opinion rises to their respective levels.

The history of the world is full of examples of this sort, where acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so, and in this way a levity of feeling in regard to real crimes is produced. We relapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period when we try to convert an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offence against the peace and dignity of the State, and it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we cannot hope by legislation to control questions of personal association, much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or courteous or christianlike. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man, must spring from a higher source than the fear of punishment. They can never be forced to grow by pains and penalties.

Again, so far as railroads are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce between the several States was wisely confided, under the Constitution of the United States, to the National Congress. The object of this grant of power was clearly to prevent the confusion which would arise from conflicting legislation on such subjects by the different contiguous States, and the wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day, as the means of transportation are increased and improved.

By the second and third sections of this act no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State and those whose routes are beyond. Of course, our criminal jurisdiction cannot go beyond our State lines, and in this respect the act seems impolitic, and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation. In experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced, a more unfavorable occasion than the present could hardly be imagined.

In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, animosities and resentments consequent upon a great war, and attendant upon great and sudden changes in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and when the prejudices regarding race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically class legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinctions. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act would be to defeat rather than to promote the ends apparently hidden from view by the author of the bill.

The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in height and breadth, in firmness and in strength, and so long as these barriers are maintained, so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the State, to which mutual harmony and good will are essential, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The prejudices upon which these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature, and will surely give way to the softening influences of time, unless they are constantly fretted into activity.

In the meantime, every person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, and in his remedy for their infringement. The courts are open to all alike. The same rule obtains in national and State courts. The judges of the State courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all its citizens alike; colored and white alike constitute juries. Those of the latterly enfranchised who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more, but they will greatly deprecate a kind of legislation which, instead of advancing their present condition, only renders the enemies of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons wherewith to assail the rights which the colored men have already acquired.

In returning this bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, so far as lies in my province and power, to enforce the new constitution as it exists. Such is my desire, as it is my duty; but when I find the act in question to be, in my best judgment, unnecessary and unwise, and for the reasons I have stated calculated to demoralized the public conscience and intensify distinctions which will surely yield to the power of time and the growth of more catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The wrath of the negroes at Governor Warmouth's veto of the Civil Rights bill is unbounded, and many threats against his person are reported. Mr. Isabelle, the colored author of the bill, and the man who was temporary Chairman of the House before it was regularly organized, has announced that he would accept no orders from either General Buchanan or General Grant in the matter of the admission of representatives, and said if Warmouth had been elected on the Democratic ticket he should not be surprised at the veto message, but was surprised that such a document should come from a man elected on the radical Republican ticket. He thought the message was a very weak document, and carried out certain principles of the Chicago platform which he did not approve.

Senator Bacon's Supplementary Registration bill provides for the adoption of the registration of voters under military commanders until registration under the State laws can be completed.

The Governor's veto will probably kill this Civil Rights bill in the House, if it passes the Senate.

The beauties of registration under the rules prescribed by the present State Board of Registration are becoming apparent. Judge Alexander Walker, of the New Orleans Times, who was a member of the Secession Convention, and voted for and signed the ordinance of secession, spoke in advocacy of the same, and has not recanted, as provided for by the State constitution, but who aided reconstruction according to his own ideas of what constituted aiding reconstruction, registered without question, while Judge Wm. H. Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of this State, who was not disfranchised under any law of the State or United States, was refused registration on technical grounds. Judge Cooley has sued out a mandamus, returnable in the Fifth District Court on Monday. Other cases are reported of discharged United States soldiers, presenting both their discharges and naturalization papers, being refused, because the latter were issued by the Fifth and Sixth District Courts, which the State Board of Registration say are illegal.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Sept. 26.—John Wills, a prisoner in the Connecticut State Prison, convicted two years ago of horse stealing, cut his throat with a shoe-knife to-day, causing almost instant death. He was a Frenchman, twenty-five years old, and has a mother in Paris.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 26.—A heavy rain has washed away the dam and sent the water back to the old channel, causing a serious delay to the completion of the Housatonic dam at Derby.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 26.—The Legislature is doing nothing of importance, and will probably await the return of General Smith and the committee with him, before proceeding with the business of providing for an election for President in this State. The report of General Smith's view of affairs in Alabama, as sent by telegraph to-day, gives great satisfaction to the people of this section of the State.

Murder in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Thos. R. Reilly, a recently arrived emigrant, was fatally stabbed to-night, in Jersey City, by Thomas Martin. Reilly was intoxicated. Martin requested him to go away, and on his refusal assaulted him with a knife, causing a mortal wound.

From Kansas.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept. 27.—Chief scout Horn has just returned from Colonel Forsyth's camp, on the Delaware Fork of the Republican river. He reports that Colonel Carpenter, who started from near Cheyenne Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Colonel Forsyth on the next morning. He saw no Indians on the way other than the bodies of eight or nine warriors, evidently killed in the fight nearly twenty miles away. He saw six or eight scaffolds, and on each there were one or more bodies.

The command which left here on the 24th under Col. Bankhead, with provisions, supplies, &c., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who watched their stock, but did not get any of it.

Col. Forsyth lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock.

The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which they were having only a few bushes and there being but a small amount of grass, the men lay almost entirely exposed, their only defence being little sand breastworks which were thrown up with no tools but their hands, working between the attacks of the Indians, who rode around, charging down upon them at the same point, one part of the men digging, while the rest fought the savages, who were Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, numbering 600 to 700, well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds, besides a large quantity of arrows, the ground all around being thickly strewn with the latter.

The scouts saw trails of large parties driving many horses and mules, going south and east. It is thought to be design of the Indians to get below the Arkansas.

Colonel Forsyth's command was to start for Fort Wallace this morning, and will reach here in four or five days. His wounds are doing well, and he is said to be in no danger.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26.—The Mechanics' Fair commences in this city on the 6th of October, and promises to be a great success.

General Pierce is very feeble, and has recently been troubled with a cough. He receives the calls of but few friends. His nervous system is quite shattered, and it is very doubtful if he will be able to get out this fall or winter, if he ever does at all.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Republicans had a monster demonstration to-night, and dedicated the new "Tannery" erected by the young men of the Union League. The demonstration was the largest of the campaign, there being 5000 persons in the procession.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—On Friday night last a freshet carried away the dam of a large reservoir near Heald's village, and many bridges and mills were swept away. The total loss is nearly $100,000.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND
it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO
does not require any rags to tie it up in.

A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 1249

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward, within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application—to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FEES.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. ADAGAR (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association, No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada. 9 2 1m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 9 7

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE
RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN. 2 22

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,500·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,862·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	298·52	
		103,315·62
		$1,607,608·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William J. Ludwig,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charl

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Political matters are now considerably active. The Republicans are in fine spirits, and determined, though working against odds, to do all in their power towards bringing out the vote. There are no longer any differences or disputations in the party. They will work together with unprecedented harmony. The conservatives, who a year ago united with the Democracy, have nearly all come back, and brought with them many fresh recruits from that party. Whatever strength there may be in unity, it is now with them. There is also a determination to bring out every voter. When the day of election comes, if we mistake not, our friends in other States will be surprised to see how well Maryland has done; how nobly she has sustained our great military chieftain. If Democrats wish to save their money, or keep from losing, they had better not expect too high a majority for Mr. Seymour in this old Commonwealth. We hope to poll at least forty thousand votes for Grant, if not more. It is amazing and almost melancholy to observe how chop-fallen Democrats have become.

The best informed of them do not hesitate in conceding a Republican triumph at the coming Presidential election. Maine has taken the vim out of them. The truth is, they are thoroughly demoralized. They see their errors when too late. Affiliating with, and catering to, Rebels, have killed them and their party. If Wade Hampton and a few more such were to come here and repeat their speeches, even Baltimore, sycophantic as she has been in toadying to secessionism and traitors, would give a Republican majority. As it is, the vote promises to be comparatively close. Admiral Semmes, the Rebel pirate, is now here arranging to publish his book. If he could be induced to appear in public and make a few treasonable speeches, it would help vastly to cut down the Democratic majority. In all my life I have never seen a party so completely dumbfounded and hopeless as are the Democrats in this latitude. They have really ceased to brag, and are caving in like whipped spaniels. To make the matter worse they are divided and quarrelling among themselves, with significant indications upon the part of many to unite with the Republicans. Chivalry has killed them, and their kindness to it has been like the farmer's viper.

The Grand Lodge (Odd Fellows) of the United States, after being in session a week, finally adjourned yesterday, agreeing to hold its next annual meeting in San Francisco, and accept the $10,000 proffered for so doing. It was a noble body of men, comparing well, in point of intelligence, respectability, etc., even with the Congress of the United States. The delegates were highly pleased with their visit to our city.

There will be a large representation of our Boys in Blue, or soldiers and sailors, at the grand jubilee in Philadelphia. The old war and Grant spirit is up amongst them to high-water mark. It is a rare thing here to find a soldier or sailor who says he is going to vote for Seymour. Those who once had thought of it long since abandoned the idea. They say they cannot do so unnatural and ungrateful a thing as to go in opposition to him who led them to victory and saved the country from being ruled by treason and traitors.

We have had dull, cloudy, rainy, disagreeable weather for several days. It still threatens rain. Business is improving. Tell your Keystone boys that from this time to the election our Maryland Republicans will leave no stone unturned towards securing Grant a large vote.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella.

Isabella II, of Spain, whose troublous reign seems to be about drawing to a close, is no longer a young woman. She was born at Madrid, October 30, 1830, and, consequently, one month hence will have completed her 38th year. The daughter of Ferdinand VII of Spain, she is a Bourbon, and being the only sovereign of that house which the revolutions of the last eighty years have left upon a European throne, with her downfall the world will in all probability see the last of the race—an event which the world will certainly have no reason to deplore. The circumstances attending her accession to the Spanish throne were of a peculiar kind, and have doubtless exerted a powerful influence both upon her personal character and upon the fortunes of the nation subject to her rule. Through the intrigues of her mother, the notorious Maria-Christina, the order of succession to the crown of Spain had been set aside some months before the birth of Isabella, through the suppression by Ferdinand of the law excluding females from the throne of the kingdom. Three years after her birth Ferdinand died, and Isabella, his oldest daughter, was proclaimed Queen under the regency of her mother. But there was another claimant to the throne in the person of the late King's brother, Don Carlos, whose pretensions were supported by a large party in Spain; the consequence of which was that immediately after the King's death a formidable insurrection broke out in the northern part of the kingdom. This was the commencement of a civil war which lasted for nearly seven years, and which ended at length in the triumph of the Christina party, as the adherents of the Regency were called, over the Carlists, or supporters of Don Carlos. This was in 1839, when Isabella was only nine years old; but she was not destined to enjoy the tutilage of her mother, whatever that was worth. Previous to the close of the war the supporters of the Regency had become divided into two great parties, the *Moderados*, or Conservatives, and the *Exallados*, or Liberals. Between these parties the Regent oscillated, but the latter had succeeded in extorting important concessions from her in their favor, among these a restoration of the Constitution of 1812. No sooner, however, had the war ended than Christina, believing herself firmly established in power, began to withdraw the concessions she had made, the result of which was an immediate popular reaction against her Government, ending in her being compelled to flee the kingdom and take refuge in France, leaving her daughter behind her. The regency then devolved upon Espartero, whom Christina had been compelled to summon to the head of affairs, and the guardianship of the young Queen was entrusted to his friend Arguelles. Her career and the fortunes of her kingdom might have been very different from what we find them, had she remained in the hands of those men, who were solicitous to prepare her, by a proper course of training befitting her station, for the duties awaiting her as a sovereign; but the downfall of Espartero in 1843 restored the *Moderados* or Conservatives to power, and led eventually to the return to Spain of Maria Christina. This latter event took place in 1845; but in 1843 the Cortes had by anticipation, eleven months before the time fixed by law, declared the majority of Isabella. On her arrival in Spain, then, Christina found her daughter in actual possession of the throne, and the first care of the mother was to provide for the marriage of the young Queen. There were several aspirants for her hand—the Infante Francisco d'Assis, her cousin; the Count de Trapani, son of Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies; the Count de Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, sustained by Russia and the other Courts of the North; and, lastly, Prince Leopold of Cobourg, presented by England. French influence, which was favorable to the first-named candidate, assisted by the intrigues of the Queen mother, prevailed, and Isabella became the wife of her cousin. The match turned out to be an ill-assorted one. Of uncongenial dispositions, Isabella and her husband have never known what domestic peace means, and their repeated estrangements have given rise to no end of painful scandals about the Queen. After her marriage, which took place October 10, 1846, just before she had completed her 16th year, Isabella seemed to lean towards the Liberal party in Spain; but this was only for a short time. Completely under the influence of her mother, the Moderados soon succeeded in making her their own, and a decidedly reactionary policy was adopted by the Government both with regard to foreign relations and domestic affairs. Isabella broke with England; she established diplomatic relations with Austria and Prussia, which had both of them up to that time refused to recognize her as the legitimate sovereign of Spain; and she sent an army to aid in re-establishing the Pope upon his then tottering throne. At home the most severe measures of repression were employed against the Liberal party. Such a state of things, however, could not endure. The seeds of liberty had been planted in the soil of Spain; the spirit of progress—which is the spirit of the age—had penetrated into that country; and the issue of the contest between freedom and despotism in the old home of the Inquisition became only a question of time. Hence it is that for the last twenty years Spain has had hardly a single year of unbroken internal peace, popular tumults and revolts following each other in rapid succession, provoked by the attitude and the measures of the Government towards the Liberal party. In the presence of these disturbances, Queen Isabella has generally shown a disposition to yield to the popular demands; but the immediate danger passed, the insurrection quelled, she has never failed to return to the policy which she seems to have learned only too well from her unprincipled mother.

The reign of Queen Isabella has been a stirring one, from its very commencement to the present time, and unlike her royal sister of England, she must have experienced to the full the truth of the apothegm, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Her infancy and youth were spent amidst "war's alarms," and her riper years have been troubled by incessant civil commotions. Considering the unfortunate training she received, it is difficult to determine whether she is most to be commiserated or most to be blamed; although, unless she has been greatly belied, the sinister influences by which she has all along been surrounded, have been powerfully seconded by an innate perversity of disposition. Her reign has been marked by events of great national importance, foremost among which must be counted the war with Morocco, which terminated so gloriously for the Spanish; the invasion of Santo Domingo, undertaken to recover possession of that ancient colony of Spain, but ending in disaster and disgrace to the national arms; the intervention, jointly with France and England in the republic of Mexico; and the futile attempts of Spain to coerce the republics of Chili and Peru. In person Queen Isabella possesses none of the charms peculiar to her sex, being both very stout and very plain.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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OFFICERS.

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GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz;—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Haug-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $20 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

s 29 NEW YORK.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

s 3 mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,

Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent, in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 14, 1868 [5 1 fmwstf] New York.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

s 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 8m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporations to whom it was entrusted—is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

To whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-Stem Line, receive from the United States Government,

I. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.

II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the PUBLIC LANDS on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $3 50 per acre.

III. A special issue of United States Six Per Cent Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation service.

IV. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.

V. It receives, in addition, donation and subsidies from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold;—

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS UPON 725 MILES, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, they will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portions are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the

First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "UNITED STATES GOLD COIN." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

A limited amount will be disposed of at

103 per cent., and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal or their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY

BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU Street,

9 14 m4] NEW YORK.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. s 29 2m

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers,

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. s 23 3p

E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and Interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 18 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11 tf

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Weaik,	S. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 6m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

s 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

8 15] FREE GALLERY.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, INCLUDING RICH ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; ALSO, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloths, etc. 9 26 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' Sale—No. 714 Spruce street:—Estate of Joseph B. Lapsley, deceased.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 714 Spruce street, by order of executors, the entire household furniture, including superior rosewood and walnut drawing-room furniture, two fine French plate mantel mirrors, two pier mirrors, fine Brussels carpets, parlor, entry, and stair carpets, hall furniture, superior dining-room and chamber furniture, superior wardrobe, china, glass and plated ware; fine hair mattresses, beds, fine linens and other carpets, oil cloth, kitchen furniture, refrigerator; etc. [9 26 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, will include
GREEN Street, No. 1804—Modern Residence, 18 feet front, 121½ feet deep.
VINE, No. 1027—Modern Residence.
THIRTEENTH, No. 956 (North)—Modern Residence.
FORTY-SECOND (South) No. 227—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH, No. 236 (South)—Valuable Business Stand.
FIFTH (North), Nos. 1617 and 1619—Carriage Factory.
LOMBARD, No. 2311—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, Nos. 2225, 2227, and 2229—Stores and Dwellings.
CARPENTER, No. 815—Frame Dwelling.
LEIB, Nos. 1720, 1722, 1724, and 1726, 1728, 1730—Brick Dwellings.
EMERALD AND YORK, N. E. Corner—Lot and Ground-rent, $72.
BROWN, N. E. of ANTHRACITE—Frame Dwellings.
ASHBURTON, No. 2306—Brick Dwelling.
HARE, Nos. 2404, 2406, and 2412—Brick Dwellings.
HARSWOOD, west of Twenty-second street—Lot of Ground.
HUNTINGDON AND SEPVIVA—Lot.
55 shares National Bank of the Republic.
52 shares Western National Bank.
5 shares Academy of Music.
1 share Academy of Music, preferred.
5 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad.
5 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad
5 shares Lehigh Coal and N. R. R. Loan.
10 shares Philadelphia and Reading.
4 shares Horticultural Hall.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent.
$2000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad Loan.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
725 shares McMillan Oil Company.
100 shares Central Transportation Company.
120 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
1100 shares West Bangor Slate Mining Company.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
85 shares Delaware Division Canal.
90 shares Shamokin Coal Co.
200 sh Titusville Oil Company.
Catalogues now ready. [9 25 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE ELEGANT BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1630 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with green plush, made to order by Allen; dining-room furniture, elegant sideboard, elegant Brussels carpets, china, glass, and plated ware; 2 suits of handsome walnut chamber furniture, bouquet and centre tables, marble tops, fine hair mattresses, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 28 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons)
No. 629 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence with three-story double Back Buildings and side yard, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, No. 2124, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 115 feet. The house is built in the most superior and substantial manner, and has all the modern conveniences—gas, bath range, water-closets, etc. May be seen at any time. 9 23 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, 5 VERY SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
30th instant at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered in blue reps and hair cloth; 4 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes; extension dining-tables; French plate mirrors; 6 superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Lillie, and others; fine velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; mattresses; feather beds; china and glassware; counters; cooking and cylinder stoves; handsome cane table cutlery; double barrel guns, etc. 9 28 2t

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
October 1, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a quantity of stationery, fancy goods, etc.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Also, an invoice of photograph albums, of various sizes. [9 25 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday Evening
October 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, ready framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 5t

Sale at the Auction Rooms,
EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning,
October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes, tankards, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers, toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.
These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 409 S. Eighteenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Walnut Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room Furniture, China, Glassware, etc.
Also, an assortment of Kitchen Furniture.
Sale at Horticultural Hall,
LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE HOT AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 29, at 10 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, below Locust street, will be sold, a large and valuable collection of Hot and Green-house Plants, comprising—

Orchidaceous Plants,	Philadendron Pertusum,
Azalias,	Lagerstromias,
Camellias,	Raphis.
Pomegranates,	Rhododendrons.
Variegated Pine Apples,	Bananas,
Ficus Elasticus	Testudinaria Elepantips,
Dracoina Brazelences,	Cyprepedium, 4 varieties.

Together with a large miscellaneous collection, that have been selected with great care.
The collection will be open for examination the day previous to sale. 9 26 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF
650 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and full assortment of new and desirable goods, well worthy the special attention of buyers. [9 26 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Included in our sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—
750 cartons rich French artificial flowers of newest fall styles.
200 cartons black and assorted colors ostrich and marabout feathers.
—— cartons trimming and bonnet ribbons.
—— cartons black and colored silk velvets. [9 26 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8t

LARGE FALL SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
October 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc
Also a large line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. [9 26 4t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught in the Act—A Mean Fellow—Cruelty to Animals—A Thieving Domestic—Highway Robbery—Again in Custody—Couldn't Account for it—A Dishonest Boarder—Caught at last.

—Thomas Harvey yesterday afternoon entered a public house at No. 1214 Carlisle street, and going behind the bar made an effort to open it. Just at this time some one entered the place and captured the fellow. Aldermand Hood held the accused, this morning, in $600 for trial.

—Elisha Bonsall was captured yesterday morning at Twelfth and Girard avenue, for stealing some pennies from a little fellow who was engaged in selling newspapers. He was sent below by Alderman Hood, to answer the charge of larceny. Such a mean scamp deserves something other than confinement in a prison.

—S. Morris Waln, President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Saturday caused the arrest of one George Walters, for maltreating a horse at Twelfth and Noble streets. On being taken before Alderman Massey he was bound over in $400 for trial.

—On Thursday last Maggie Leidy, engaged with a family in Roxborough, and on Friday left, taking with her a lot of clothing and a money-bank containing $4. On Saturday she was arrested and committed by Alderman Ramsdell, to answer at court.

—William Rickards, residing at No. 928 Market street, was assailed on Saturday night, at Tenth and South streets, by two or three ruffians, who stole his watch. Matthew Quigley was subsequently arrested, and being identified by Mr. Rickards, was committed by Alderman Hurley.

—Henry Creamer is again in custody, on the charge of stealing a horse. The animal awaits an owner at the station, Tenth and Thompson streets, and Henry is below, where he was sent for a further hearing, by Alderman Hutchinson.

—A kit of mackerel was yesterday found in the possession of Charles Moore, a negro, at Sixth and Lombard streets, for the possession of which he could render no satisfactory explanation. He was then taken before Alderman Carpenter, and bound over for trial.

—Henry Hubbaggin is the name possessed by an odd-looking genius, who was before Alderman Carpenter, this morning, charged with larceny. He was a boarder at a house in Frankford, which he left rather suddenly. Not reappearing, a search was instituted, and it was found that a satchel of clothing had also disappeared. He was found on Saturday, in a house at Front and Dock streets, and was committed.

—Some time since a row took place at Beach and Brown streets, during which a man was shot. John Gray was charged at the time with having discharged the weapon, but he disappeared and was not seen until yesterday, when he was taken into custody. Alderman Toland held him for a further hearing on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" CONVENTION.—The most extensive preparation are being made to welcome and provide for the "Boys in Blue" who assemble in this city on the 1st and 2d of October.

A committee of the Union Refreshment Saloon will be in attendance day and evening at National Hall, Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, for the purpose of receiving donations.

A meeting of the 118th Regiment P. V. (Corn Exchange) will be held this evening in the District Court room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets to make preparations for the grand demonstration.

A request has been preferred to the various fire companies, to the Republican clubs, and to other associations of the city, for the use of such of their halls as can be conveniently spared on the first and second of October, for the accommodation of the war veterans of the Republic, who will then be in attendance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

The following has also been issued by the Committee on Flags, Decorations, etc.:—

"The citizens of Philadelphia, who, during the late armed rebellion amidst only supplied provisions to our comrades of the army and navy, who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds, who generously supported their widows and orphans, and who, by their votes their influence, and their means nobly sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union, are now requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October, proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought.

A committee of the Republican Invincibles appointed to give proper effect to a series of resolutions regarding the entertainment of the visiting "Boys in Blue" on October 1st and 2d, recommend the following action:—

First. As the accommodations in this city will not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the large number of soldiers who will meet on October 1 and 2 and as a number of citizens have expressed a desire to entertain some of these brave defenders at their private residences, therefore we request the members of the Republican Invincibles, and other citizens who can accommodate one or more soldiers, to furnish their address to the committee.

Second. Members and citizens can obtain all necessary information by applying on Monday and Tuesday at the Club Headquarters, after 10 A. M.

Many of our prominent citizens have formed themselves into committees for the reception of such supplies, either in money or provisions, as our people may be willing to donate. These committees have issued a stirring call, appealing to the patriotism of the public.

Loyal citizens who are disposed to contribute can send their contributions to either of the following members of the Finance Committee:—Thomas C. Hand, Third and Walnut streets; John Rice, No. 120 S. Seventh street; William McMichael, corner Sixth and Walnut streets; Samuel B. Fales, No. 707 Vine street; Joseph W. Bullock, No. 49 Front street; J. W. M. Newlin, No. 419 Locust street.

Those citizens who desire to contribute supplies of any kind, such as bread, hams, sugar, coffee, etc., will please notify any of the following members of the Committee on Supplies:—

S. B. Roney, No. 210 South Fourth street; Edward C. Knight, Water and Chesnut streets; Thompson Reynolds, No. 141 South Front street; A. P. Colesberry, Bank of North America; John C. Darragh, No. 512 South Wharves; Edward Greble, Chesnut street, above Fifteenth; William Struthers, Market street, below Eleventh; A. Barrows, No. 1106 Spring Garden street; Evan Randolph, No. 115 Chesnut street; P. H. Tenbrook, No. 3 South Water street.

The following Committee on Reception has been appointed:—Samuel B. Fales, Chairman; Azad Barrows, Dr. Eliab Ward, Henry Perkins, and Thomas C. Hand.

DEDICATION.—The new Hopewell M. E. Church, near Guthrieville, Chester co., was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God yesterday. Notwithstanding the rainy weather the exercises were well attended, and the day was a grand success. The church is a substantial stone edifice, having a basement story, and is forty feet front by fifty feet deep. Its cost is nearly $5000. The entire debt of $1200 was subscribed, and an excess of over $100 remains. Rev. T. A. Fernley preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, Rev. T. C. Murphy preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. W. H. Elliott at night. All of these gentlemen are well and favorably known in this city, and sustained fully their reputation as efficient ministers. The pastor, Rev. J. C. Gregg, and his excellent people are greatly rejoiced at the grand victory they have achieved in the good cause. Methodism has had a name and a people at Hopewell for more than three-quarters of a century, and they will now go on and prosper more than ever.

A STABBING CASE.—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning a difficulty occurred at New Market and William streets, between a number of men, which terminated in the serious stabbing of one Samuel McGlaskin, a laborer in Malone's lumber yard. The injured man was stabbed in the shoulder. An alarm was given by some of the residents, and the crowd left. The police arrived soon on the ground and found McGlaskin lying on the pavement. They took him to the hospital. No arrests were made.

SPEAKING IN THE CAUSE.—We notice in our Iowa exchanges an announcement that General Henry H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, addressed the Republicans of Clinton, in that State, last week. They speak in high terms of his address.

CITY POLITICS.—The following mass meetings are announced for the evenings mentioned:—

First Congressional District.—A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the First Congressional District will be held on Wednesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by R. Stockett Mathews, of Maryland; ex-Governor Creswell, of Maryland; General John Cochrane, of New York; Colonel John W. Forney, Hon. Linn Bartholomew, Colonel William B. Mann, William H. Ruddiman, Esq., Benjamin L. Berry, Moses A. Dropsie, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Givin, and others. At the German stand Frederick Ditman, Esq., John Rockey, George Sigman.

Second Congressional District.—The Republican mass meeting assigned for Saturday evening, at Broad and Fitzwater streets, was postponed until to-night.

Fourth Congressional District.—The meeting of Democrats at Broad and Coates streets, this evening, will be addressed by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, of New York; Hon. James Brooks, the eloquent champion of the rights of the laboring man; E. O. Perrin, of New York, the Secretary of the late National Democratic Convention; and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, D. C.

Union League Meetings.—The fourth meeting of the series at Concert Hall will be held this evening. Hon. Thomas J. Durant and Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, will deliver speeches. Ladies are invited.

First Ward.—A mass meeting and banner raising by the Republicans of the First ward will take place on Tuesday evening, at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.

Fifth Ward.—The Republican citizens of this ward will hold a mass meeting this evening, at Fourth and Union streets, which will be addressed by prominent gentlemen.

Fifteenth Ward.—Judge Kelley and others will address the citizens of this ward, this evening, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets.

—The Republican Invincibles will assemble to-night, and parade to the meeting at Broad and Fitzwater streets. To-morrow night they will attend the monster meeting at Quakertown, Pa.

—The old Campaign Club, under Colonel William B. Mann, will also turn out this evening.

—The Fox Campaign Club will also appear on the streets this evening, and will proceed to the meeting at Broad and Coates streets.

—The Grant and Colfax Club, of Frankford, will parade this evening through the principal streets of that borough. They already number about 600 men.

PICTURES OF THE WAR.—A grand exhibition of pictures of the war, from the assault on Fort Sumter to the surrender of General Lee, will be given at National Hall this evening, and every evening during the week. The list contains forty magnificent paintings of the chief battles of the war, comprising the "Monitor and Merrimac," "the Battle of Shiloh," "The Siege of Vicksburg," "Confederate Caves," "Battle of Gettysburg," "Chickamauga," "Lookout Mountain," "The Wilderness," "Farragut in the Rigging," "Sheridan's Ride," "Lee's Surrender," and many others. The pictures are endorsed as correct by testimonials from many prominent Generals. They are exhibited without charge.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On Wednesday next, at 12 M., Professor Charles J. Stille, LL. D., the newly-elected Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will be formally inducted into office at the Academy of Music. The chair was rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Daniel R. Goodwin, LL. D., who had filled it for many years with ability and success. Thousands of the Alumni and friends of the time-honored institution will be present, and the ceremonies of induction will be peculiarly interesting and impressive.

SUSPICIOUS.—Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman passing in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth and Brown streets, noticed two dogs acting in rather a singular manner around a pond in the vicinity. At last one of the animals jumped into the water, and after swimming around one spot for a time, went under and brought up something, which from its weight he was compelled to drop. Going down again he brought up a drab-colored hat. The gentleman then notified the authorities, who are now engaged in dragging the pool, in expectation of recovering a body.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A FIRE-PROOF.—Sometime last night thieves broke into the office attached to the lumber yard of Hugh McIlvaine, in the western part of the city, and attempted to blow open the fire-proof. Not succeeding in this, they stole a coat and about 300 segars.

ROBBING A SLEEPER.—On Saturday night George Bowman went into a house on Front street, near Walnut, and removed a watch from the pocket of a gentleman who was sleeping in a chair. He was subsequently arrested, and held for trial by Alderman Carpenter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Attorneyship.

Continued from First Page.

REPLY OF MR. HIRST.

Mr. Hirst, on behalf of Mr. O'Neill, in reply read the correspondence referring to this matter, which has been several times given to the public, and then proceeded to say:—The facts of this case as they appear upon the Legislative record seem to be, that on the 16th of March, 1864, Charles Gilpin Esq., was made the United States Attorney for this District, the term of his office to continue four years, and according to the laws, he to be removable at the pleasure of the President. He was not removed, however, his term coming to its natural terminus, but he remaining in the office five months afterwards by the constructive sufferance of the departments. The nomination of Mr. O'Neill for this office was sent by the President to the Senate. The Senate adjourned without having taken any action upon this nomination, and then he was commissioned to proceed with the duties of the office till the next session of the Senate. On the 21st of September both Houses of Congress met and separated. The two acts of their meeting and adjournment were simultaneous; there was no executive session, no communication from either House to the President. The dispersion of Congress on the 27th of July was under the announcement made by the Speaker of the Senate, that they would take a recess until the 21st of this month. All were agreed then that the business of the session was concluded; all were agreed as to the object of the recess. These were the incidents that came into the consideration of this matter.

The three questions here before the Court Mr. Hirst conceived to be:—first, was Mr. Gilpin entitled to act for the United States? second, was the appointment of Mr. O'Neill lawful, including the question whether it was made during a sitting or recess of the Senate? thirdly, did Mr. O'Neill's commission expire at the adjournment of the Senate on the 21st instant?

In considering the first question, Mr Hirst asked for Mr. Gilpin's title-papers, remarking that his term had expired long ago. Lord Ellenborough was quoted as saying that an "officer de facto was one who had the reputation of being the officer he assumed to be, but not that officer in law." According to all the authorities his right to the office ceased on the 15th of March, 1868. He was completely out in law, because of the expiration of his term: out in fact, because he was not recognized by the officers of the Heads of the Departments as an officer of the Government.

But for the Tenure-of-office act there would be no doubt as to the legality of Mr. O'Neill's appointment.

The Judge here said he would like to hear something upon the question whether the words of the Constitution regarding appointments by the President "happening during the recess" applied to vacancies occuring during a session and continuing until a recess.

Mr. Hirst replied that the intention of Congress in passing the Tenure of Office Act would perhaps enlighten the Court. The ground for its passage was the evil existing in the President's power of appointment, by which he could make vacancies by removing officers during their terms of office and then give himself many opportunities of appointing anew, and to remedy this the act was passed. But he maintained that it did not apply to preventing the President from filling a vacancy that had been made by the regular expiration of the term. In support of this view, he cited the opinions of Senator Sherman and of the President, expressed in his veto of the act. It would be singular, he said, if this Court should be forced to decide contrarily to the understanding of the Senators who actually made the law, and of the President, to whose criticism and judgment it was submitted.

As to the letter of the law, which had not been pleaded by the other side, who had in the correspondence relied merely upon the spirit of it, the first section of the law declared that, at the expiration of his term of office the officer should continue to exercise its functions until his successor should be legally appointed, and the fourth section declared that nothing in this act contained should be construed to extend the term of any office.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Difficulties Among the Catholic Clergy of Chicago—Efforts to Depose Bishop Duggan—Heavy Robbery in Pittsburg—Death of an Ex-Congressman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Difficulty Between the Catholic Clergy and Bishop Duggan—Attempt to Remove the Latter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The difficulty between Bishop Duggan and his priests seems to be spreading. The Bishop has withdrawn his oppressive deprivation of Mr. Role's official functions, and for some reason has not yet proceeded against either of the other priests.

Dr. McMullen has left this city, and has already visited several members of the American Hierarchy, preparatory to leaving for Europe. His friends and the friends of other clergymen have thought proper to make public the letter written on his leaving. The letter is as follows:—

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.—Right Rev. and Dear Bishop:—You have done me the honor more than once of signifying to me that I am sincere, honorable, and laborious in whatever I think, say, or do in all matters of importance pertaining to religion. I hope dear, bishop, that you will accord to me the same kindness of judgment while I state to you that I am convinced that it is my sacred duty to God, religion, and my fellow-men to do all I can within the bounds of truth and justice to remove you from the Bishopric of Chicago. I am devoid of all the feelings that are not the kindest towards you. Should you ever need my assistance, dear bishop, it shall not be withheld.

Being one of those who believed it for your benefit to make such statements regarding your administration as would induce the Holy See to remove you from this diocese, and as you have thought it proper to remove the Rev. Joseph H. Roles as a punishment for having united with me and others in making these representations, I now, as a party concerned, appeal against your action to the Holy See.

I wish to call your attention, dear bishop, to the canons of the Church in reference to appeals to superior tribunals, and especially to the Holy See, according to which, while the case is pending, I cannot be relieved from office or benefice. I therefore retain my parish, and request that you appoin a clergyman to attend to it during my absence.

Before this communication shall have reached you I shall be on my way to Rome. Farewell, then, dear bishop; you shall be remembered in my prayers. If we never meet again on earth, let us so demean ourselves as to be worthy of living with our Father who is in Heaven.

J. MULLEN, D. D.

It is supposed that, bringing this letter to the attention of the bishop, under the canon law allowing an appeal to Rome, the appellant cannot be deprived of his parish or benefice, and has had the effect of delaying, if not preventing altogether, the contemplated suspension of other clergymen.

FROM SPAIN.

Insurgent Operations in the Mountain Ranges—The Queen's Troops Unable to Advance—Extent and Standpoints of the Rising.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Telegrams from Madrid dated Saturday evening, September 26, just received in this city, report that the revolutionary insurgents have cut and destroyed the railroad in the rear of the Sierra Morena, which of late years carried the traffic of the principal passes between Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villahermosa and Cuenca. As the culminating point of Aracena is at an elevation of 5500 feet above the sea, the operations in this direction are regarded as evincing an inclination on the part of the people to continue the war struggle in the mountains if necessary.

Prince Girgenti, husband of the Queen's daughter, returning from his visit to the Emperor Napoleon, in Paris, towards Madrid, by way of the Pyrenees, has joined the royal troops, but is compelled to remain with the soldiers in the mountain defiles.

A French squadron appeared off Barcelona, where the vessels remained at the latest moment, being stationed near the spot from which the city was bombarded in the year 1843 by order of the Regent Espartero.

The revolution now extends in the following cities and provinces:—Cadiz, capital and province, formed of the southwest part of Andalusia, on the Atlantic; Seville, the capital of Spain under the Gothic dynasty, with the province of the same name, by which it holds the left bank of the Guadalquiver; Cordova, the city and province, the city being once the capital of the kingdom; Huelva, capital of the province of the same name, on the Atlantic; Granada, traversed in the centre by the Sierra Nevada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, and conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; Valencia, on the east coast, rich in minerals; the port of Alicante, on the Mediterranean; the province of Algesiras; Malaga, sixty-five miles east northeast from Gibraltar; the city of Ligo, commanding the islands of Bayona and Estella, situate in the bay; the seaport of Ferrol, which contains one of the principal naval arsenals of the kingdom; the fortified, historic city of Corunna, in Logrono, and Almeria and Oviedo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Commissioner Rollins, in reply to a tobacco firm in Lynchburg, says that all their tobacco and snuff, most of which is branded tax free, having been manufactured prior to 1862, while the remainder is branded from five to fifteen cents per pound, which shall not be disposed of prior to January 1st next, and all which they may purchase tax paid, but not packed and stamped according to law, and have on hand, will have to be repacked and stamped after that date.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28—P. M.—American securities quiet. Illinois Central, 93½; Erie, 33½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—P. M.—Cotton firmer. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Cotton at Havre 121f. for tres ordinaire. Flour quiet. Provisions dull. Cheese quiet. Lard dull. Petroleum quiet.

FROM MAINE.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

DURSTON, Me., Sept. 28.—J. A. D. Fessenden, formerly member of Congress, died this morning, after a brief illness. Amongst the members of the family present during his last hours was Senator Fessenden, the brother of the deceased.

Arrival of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamship Alaska brings $410,435 in specie.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Heavy Robbery This Morning.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Colonel T. Merritt, of Jersey City, was robbed this morning, on his way to the railroad depot, of drafts and currency amounting to $16,000. Payment of the drafts has been stopped.

General Butler Renominated.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Fifth District to-day renominated Benjamin H. Butler for Congress. He received 175 votes, four scattering. The nomination subsequently was made unanimous.

Obituary.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28.—Abner Greenleaf, formerly editor and proprietor of the New Hampshire *Gazette*, died to-day, aged 83 years.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept 28.—Cotton dull; nominally, 27c. Flour dull and unchanged; Howard street superfine, $8 25@9; do. extra, $10@11 75; do. family, $12@13 50; City Mills superfine $8 50@8 75; do. extra, $9 75@12; do. family, $12 25@13; Western superfine, $7 50@8 25; do. extra, $9 25@10 25. Wheat firm and unchanged; choice red, $2 10. Corn firm; white, $1 20@1 22; yellow, $1 27. Oats firm; prime, 70@75c. Rye active at $1 50@1 55. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $30 52. Bacon, rib sides, 26½@26½c; clear sides, 16½@16¾; shoulders, 13½@13¾; hams, 21@22c. Lard, 20½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton steady at 25½cts. Flour dull and declined 10@15 cents. State $8 30@10 35; Western, $8 50@8 90; Southern, $8 70@14; California, $8 75@10 75. Wheat dull. Corn dull at $1 35@1 37½. Oats quiet at 73½@74 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 15. Lard dull at 17½@19¾. Whisky quiet.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"Government bonds were dull, and a fraction lower at the opening. There was a fair investment demand both on country orders and over the counters of the dealers. At the close prices improved a fraction, closing steady. State bonds were steady on New Tennessees, which sold at 69½ ex-coupons, 70; Virginia 6 per cent. new, 54; North Carolinas advanced on the announcement of the payment of the October coupon, with sales of ex-coupons at 77½, and new bonds 76. Railway bonds were steady. The private sales of the 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri continue at 85 and accrued interest, with a good investment demand. Cumberland Coal sold at 33; Manhattan Gas 22¾; Pacific Mail 111; Wells Fargo 29¾; United States, 50; American, 49½; Merchants' Union, 24¾. Mariposa 1st mortgage bonds sold at 18; Mariposa preferred, 12. The Railway share market opened buoyant on New York Central and Erie, the former selling at 139¾, and the latter at 52¾. At the Board there was a heavy business done in New York Central and Erie at full prices. Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburg are being quietly taken by operators who see a margin for an advance from present low prices. Illinois Central sold at 145; Northwestern shares were strong and sparingly offered. Rock Island opened at 102¾, declining at the close to 101¾ on the report of an increase of earnings of $596 for the third week in September. The road is now finished to Middle River, Iowa, 51 miles northwest of Des Moines. At the close New York Central reacted 1 per cent. and Erie 2 per cent, from the highest prices of the day. The Western if t was firm. Toledo and Wabash advanced to 61; Fort Wayne, 109½; the balance of the prices were the same as at the 1 o'clock Board, closing steady at quotations.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—"Money was in abundant supply throughout, and although the trust companies and some of the banks asked five per cent. for call loans, the rate was exceptional, the general one being four, while a few first-class houses, including the principal dealers in Government securities, were offered more than they could use at three. The demand from the Stock Exchange was above the average, owing to the activity of speculation in railway shares, but it was far from sufficient to employ all the surplus funds available for stock loans. Commercial paper continued in moderate supply, most of it coming from the dry goods trade, and having four months to run. The best grade was in good demand at 6½@7 per cent, and in a few instances choice names were taken as low as 6 per cent. Since the discount almost entire cessation of the drain of currency westward, the loss in the average deposits of the city banks during the week having been only $756,249. The loss in specie was, however, $2,062,289, which is attributable to payments into the Custom House for duties, the aggregate receipts of this item for the port from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, having been $3,420,699. In the legal-tenders there is a decrease of $185,194, while there is an increase in the loans of only $21,448 and in the circulation of $6078. The totals of the last two weekly statements are as follows:—

	September 19.	September 26
Loans	$271,252,096	$271,273,544
Specie	14,665,742	12,603,493
Circulation	34,044,693	34,051,771
Deposits	202,824,583	202,068,334
Legal-tenders	65,772,750	63,587,576

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 28.—Beef Cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. 2900 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9½c. for a few choice; 7@8c. for fair to good; and 4@6c. ₱ lb. gr. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
82, Owen Smith, Virginia, 7¼@9¼ gr.
107, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9½ gr.
42, Dengler & McClees, W. Penna., 6@7 gr.
115, P. McFillen, O. and Chester co., 7¼@9¼ gr.
105, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7¼@8¼ gross.
110, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
60, B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 7½@9, gross.
100, Jas. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9¼, gross.
60, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9, gr.
181, Ullman & Bachman, Kentucky, 7@9½ gr.
222, Martin Fuller & Co., Kentucky, 6¼@9, gr.
148, Mooney & Smith, Penna. and O., 6@8½ gr.
93, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6¼@7¼, gr.
50, H. Chain, Virginia and Penna., 5@7¼, gr.
150, Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@9¼ gr.
107, J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6¼@8, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7¼@8¾ gr.
75, Hope & Co., West Penna., 6@8½, gr.
54, M. Dryfoos & Co., Ohio, 6¼@8, gr.
56, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8, gr.
18, Sanderson & Webb, Chester co., 7¼@8¾ gr.
40, R. Neely, Chester county, 7½@8½, gr.
39, D. Branson, Chester county, 7@8, gr.
78, J. Seldonridge Virginia, 6½@9, gr.
85, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7½@9, gr.

Hogs were in fair demand; 3500 head sold at the different yards at $14@15 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were also in fair demand; 12,000 head arrived and sold at 4½@5½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were without change; 100 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $45@60 ₱ head for cow and calf.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND
Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS
BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 f

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES
BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 8m4p No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate General Grant—The Deed to be Committed After His Election to the Presidency.

A Raid on New York Policy Dealers—Fire in Troy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Assassination of Gen. Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A gentleman well known here, and an intimate friend of the late Thaddeus Stevens, says he has information of a plot formed by the Copperheads and Rebels in this city to assassinate General Grant, provided he is elected to the Presidency in November. It came to him through a trusty old colored woman, who states that she overheard the would-be assassins maturing their plans. It being known that General Grant has been in the habit of visiting the National Theatre here, generally occupying a seat in the orchestra, these villains propose that the first time he goes there after being elected President they will raise the cry of fire during the progress of the play, and while all is confusion they will shoot or stab Grant, hoping to escape detection in the general rush to get out. The National Theatre has but one exit from its main auditorium, and in case of the alarm of fire being raised while the house was full, it would be difficult if not impossible for the people to get out during the confusion thus occasioned by the rush to escape. It would be easy for desperate men like these to assassinate Grant, and then mingle with the crowd.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A raid was made to-day by revenue officers on policy dealers in Chatham and Greenwich streets. Fifteen persons were arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborne on the nominal charge of carrying on the lottery business without paying the internal revenue tax. They were held for examination.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—John Haines, operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Fort Churchill, Nevada, died there, on the 24th inst., of heart disease. It is believed he has a mother and sister living in Philadelphia.

Fire in Troy.

TROY, Sept. 28.—Three sheds and extensive lumber yards, belonging to J. E. and C. E. Spicer & Co., of this city, were destroyed by incendiaries to-day. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $15,000 in New York companies.

From Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth District have nominated Noah Davis for Congress.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	48¼	Toledo & Wabash.	60½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.	90½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¾	Adams Express.	50½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	Wells, Fargo.	30¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	88¾	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	88¼	Tennessees, new.	69
Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅜	Gold	144⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, New	103¼	100 sh Reading	47
$1000 Leh 6s gold	90¼	100 do	47
$700 Bel Del 2 m 6s	84	100 sh Penna R	55
100 sh Leh Nav	26⅝	100 do	55
300 do	23⅝	50 do	55
100 do	23⅝	100 sh N Y & M	3½
100 sh 13th & 15th	15¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	103¼	1 sh Penna R	56
$2000 Pa cp 5s	98¾	200 sh Leh Nav	23¾
$1000 N Pa 6s	90	200 do	23⅝
$3000 All Co 6s	74¾	200 do	23¾
6 sh Far & Mech B	130½	100 do	23⅝
100 sh Reading	47	100 do	23½
100 do	47	100 do	23¾
1100 sh Cam & At pid	21		

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1868.

ORDERS No. 2. PROGRAMME.

1. Delegations will be met at the different Railroad Depots by members of this Committee, and furnished with such information as they may desire. The officers in charge of delegations will report at once to this Committee, Parlor C CONTINENTAL HOTEL where they will be supplied with Refreshment Tickets for such of their men as are not otherwise provided for.

2. The ceremonies have been arranged as follows:—October 1—3 P. M.—The Delegations will be formally received by the Mayor of the city in Independence Square.

7 P. M.—The Delegations will assemble in Independence Square in Mass Convention, and be addressed by Representative Soldiers and Sailors.

10½ P. M.—Serenade at Union League House.

October 2—9 A. M.—The Delegations will form in localities hereafter to be designated, and precisely at 10 A. M. will move over a route to be published in future orders.

7. P. M.—At this hour a Mass Meeting will be held in front of the Union League House, on Broad street, under the auspices of the League, and will be addressed by Governors, War Governors, and other eminent civilians. At this same hour (7 P. M.) Soldier and Sailor Delegations, Campaign Clubs, and all other organizations intending to participate, will assemble in localities hereafter to be designated, and, precisely at 8 P. M., move over a route to be announced in future orders, passing the Union League House at about 9½ P. M.

No Club will be permitted to parade on Broad street, between Spruce and Market streets, between the hours of 7 and 9½ P. M.

3. General Joshua T. Owen is hereby announced as Commander-in-chief of the parades of October 1 and 2 proximo.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 9 28 3t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Respectfully announce that their stock of
WOOLLENS,
FOR MEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' WEAR,
IS COMPLETE,
We especially invite the Ladies to call and see our extensive assortment of
FABRICS FOR MANTLES, SACQUES, and WALKING SUITS,
From a Velveteen to a Montagnac Velvet Cloth,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
We have every style, from a mixed Coating to the FINEST CHEVIOT,
BOYS' WEAR in endless variety. 9 24 1m rp

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Death of Count Walewski, the Son of Napoleon I.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution—Saragossa Rebels—Movements of Gen. Prim's Fleet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Death of Count Walewski.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Count Walewski, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, and lately member of the Privy Council, died yesterday, aged 58 years. He was a son of Napoleon I by a Polish lady.

The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:—

Alcony, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, in the province of Alicante, has revolted.

Three ships appeared yesterday (Sunday) off the town of Carthagena. It is supposed they formed part of General Prim's fleet.

Marshal Paiva, of the Royal army, is still recruiting. It is said that the town of Leon has pronounced for the rebels. It is also reported that Saragossa has rebelled, and that General Juan Pezuela, Count of Chesti, was killed.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler's Renomination for Congress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Fifth District Convention this morning renominated General Butler for Congress, giving him 175 votes to 4 scattering. He was sent for and received with great applause, making a speech in acceptance, in which he placed himself on a good gold-paying basis, and ridiculed the little clique of ambitious and disappointed politicians who opposed his renomination, and who are to have a caucus next week, as being virtual supporters of the Democrats. He affirmed the unity of principles and action between himself and General Grant, and presented a series of resolutions as his platform, which were unanimously adopted.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

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Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,
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OUR SUPERIOR VARIETY OF
WALL DECORATIONS.
PRICES RIGHT, AND PAPERS PROPERLY PLACED ON THE WALL
JOH